

DAILY REPORT

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ENVOY TO U.S. ON PROSPECTS FOR SOLVING TRADE PROBLEMS

Okawara Briefs Nakasone

OW181233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 18 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara Tuesday briefed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the increasingly severe American attitudes toward bilateral economic issues as President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan approaches.

Okawara told the prime minister that the United States is hoping for "visible positive results" on economic issues prior to the presidential visit on November 9, noting that Japan's trade surplus is still growing despite a series of market opening measures by Japan since Nakasone's assumption of the premiership last November.

Nakasone was quoted by Okawara as replying that the American requests should be dealt with sincerely, although "there are matters that can be settled and others that cannot be solved."

The prime minister directed the ambassador to relate the harsh atmosphere in the United States to leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and Cabinet ministers concerned, Okawara said. Quoting estimates by the U.S. Government, Okawara said that Japan's trade surplus with the United States will hit 25 billion dollars in 1983, while overall U.S. trade deficits will reach 70 billion dollars.

He pointed out and explained American demands by items, including calls for liberalization of farm product imports, notably beef and citrus fruits, extension of voluntary self restraints on car exports to the United States, free access by American makers to the procurement orders of Japan's telecommunication monopoly and others. He said that Washington is interested in the exchange rate of the yen and dollar, which has become a political issue since last month's visit by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to the United States.

The ambassador stressed that the trade issue, if left unsolved, will be a major issue in next year's presidential election campaign for the first time World War II.

The Japanese Government is expected to announce a new package of "comprehensive economic measures" this week, which will include additional market opening steps, to pave the way for the presidential visit. Okawara is scheduled to return to Washington next Monday.

Okawara on Farm Trade Settlement

OW190745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara Wednesday urged Iwazo Kaneko, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, to settle the beef and orange import issue before U.S. President Ronald Reagan visits here in November.

The ambassador made the request when he called on Kaneko at the ministry to report the latest situation in the U.S. where pressure is mounting for a settlement of the trade issue involving quality beef, orange, citrus juice and other farm products before the presidential visit, official sources said.

Okawara is currently here to prepare for Reagan's visit. He told Kaneko President Reagan wants to see Japan cooperate in opening its farm product market wider to imports.

If talks on the beef and orange issue make no progress, the U.S. will probably take the matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Okawara warned. In the event of a further delay in settling the issue, Japan may be forced to make greater concessions since the presidential primaries will get under way early next year, Okawara also told Kaneko.

According to official sources, Kaneko said the ministry has strived hard for a settlement of the issue before Reagan's visit. However, since Japan also faces the possibility of general elections being held soon, it will be extremely difficult to solve the issue before the presidential visit, he said.

SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHES BARRED FROM CEREMONY

OW190101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0051 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- The Defense Agency has decided not to invite Soviet military attaches to a Self-defense Force ceremony later this month in protest against the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last month, agency officials said Wednesday.

The troop reviewing ceremony is scheduled for October 30 at Asaka base, Saitama Prefecture, as part of events to mark the anniversary of the foundation of the SDF. The agency has so far extended invitation for the ceremony to military attaches at embassies of more than 20 countries.

The officials said the Soviet Union has not yet admitted its responsibility for the attack on the civil aircraft over the Soviet island of Sakhalin. It would be inappropriate for the agency to invite Soviet officials to the ceremony in view of the current public sentiment, they said.

In late September, the agency cancelled an invitation for Soviet attaches to watch an SDF exercise because of the shooting incident.

DIET REMAINS STALLED OVER TANAKA RESIGNATION

OW181113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 18 KYODO -- The Diet (parliament) remains stalled Tuesday over opposition demands for the resignation of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who has been sentenced to four years in prison for taking a bribe. The House of Representatives Steering Committee held executive meetings Tuesday in an effort to bring the Diet to normal.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties failed to reach agreement on opposition calls for the resignation of Tanaka, a powerful political leader who was convicted on October 12 for accepting 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) from Lockheed Corp. while he was premier between 1972 and 1974 to help the American aircraft maker sell Tristar jetliners in Japan. Tanaka, de facto leader of the biggest faction within the LDP although he is an independent member of the lower house, refused to give up his seat even though he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

LDP and opposition party secretaries-general are scheduled to meet Wednesday in an attempt to break the Diet impasse.

The LDP is opposed to calling a plenary session of the lower house to vote on a resolution calling for Tanaka's resignation. The ruling party is expected to try to break the deadlock with a proposal for an income tax reduction. The antigovernment parties are likely to oppose the LDP's proposal for more than 1 trillion yen income tax cut, saying that the amount is not enough.

Ishibashi Calls for Dissolution

OW180819 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 18 KYODO -- The head of Japan's leading opposition party Tuesday called for general elections unless convicted former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka resigns from parliament.

Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone should call a general election and let the people express their will if he is not prepared to demand Tanaka's resignation. Ishibashi said over 80 percent of the people believe Tanaka should resign, according to opinion polls following last week's court verdict sentencing the former prime minister to four years' jail for accepting 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in bribes from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Tanaka, who controls the largest faction in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) although an independent member of the Diet, immediately appealed the sentence and is refusing to step down.

"If Nakasone still says there is no need for Tanaka to step down, in spite of these opinion polls," Ishibashi said, "then he should dissolve the Diet and put it to the people to decide. This is a matter that concerns the very basis of democratic politics."

The JSP leader, speaking to journalists at the Japan National Press Club, said the opposition parties were firmly resolved not to participate in regular Diet business until the LDP agrees to table an opposition resolution in the lower house demanding Tanaka's resignation. Diet proceedings have been stalled since the verdict on October 12 because of the opposition stand. Although the ruling party has an absolute majority, political observers say the LDP is afraid its own "antimainstream" factions (those opposed to Tanaka and Nakasone) may vote with the opposition or abstain, allowing the resolution to pass.

Asked what other steps the opposition may take to force Tanaka's resignation, Ishibashi refused to speculate, saying opposition solidarity was an essential factor. But he rejected suggestions that the LDP might be able to make a "trade-off" by introducing favorable income tax reduction legislation in exchange for a softening of the opposition's stand on the Tanaka question.

"There is no prospect of the LDP putting forward a tax-cut proposal at the present time that the opposition parties could accept," Ishibashi said flatly.

Parties Reject Tax Cut

OW190607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party proposed a 1.2-trillion-yen (about 5.2-billion-dollar) income tax reduction Wednesday in an attempt to break an impasse in the Diet (parliament). Opposition parties rejected the proposal and vowed to keep the Diet in a deadlock pending a settlement of the question of the resignation of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Members of six opposition parties have jointly been boycotting parliament since October 12 when Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison for taking a 500 million yen (2.1 million dollar) bribe from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in the early 1970's to help the U.S. aircraft maker sell its Tristar commercial jetliners in Japan. As a result, the LDP has been unable to hold any meetings in the Diet.

At a meeting of secretaries-general of the ruling and opposition parties, LDP Secretary General Susumu Nikaido proposed an income tax reduction amounting to 1.215 trillion yen (about 5.2 billion dollars) in fiscal 1983 and 1984. The opposition parties rejected it, claiming the amount was less than the 1.4 trillion yen they are demanding.

The antigovernment parties refused to trade the income tax reduction proposal for the issue of political ethics involving Tanaka, who still remains a powerful independent member of the House of Representatives even though he has been convicted of taking the bribes from Lockheed. They said a resolution calling for Tanaka's resignation takes priority over other matters, including the tax cut proposal. Political observers said the Diet is likely to remain deadlocked for some time.

Nikaido said the ruling party's tax reduction proposal comprised a cut of 1,060 billion yen during fiscal 1984 and 150 billion yen during the current fiscal year ending next March 31. He said all necessary measures for tax reduction will be presented to the Diet before the end of this month.

Tanaka declared in a statement issued following his conviction on October 12 that he would not give up his lower house seat but would continue fighting in court to clear his name. That stiffened the opposition parties' attitude against him. They insisted that a resolution for his ouster be submitted to a plenary session of the house. The LDP, which holds a majority in the lower house, has thus far refused to accept the opposition demand.

EXPERTS URGE BETTER BALANCE FOR DOLLAR, YEN

OW190547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- An expert group Tuesday called on Japan and the United States to bring the yen and the dollar into better balance to get the growing bilateral trade imbalance under control. The call was included in a report submitted by the Japan-U.S. Advisory Commission to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo and to President Ronald Reagan in Washington, commission officials said.

Japanese chairman of the commission Nobuhiko Ushiba, former Cabinet minister in charge of external economic affairs, told newsmen that the report was compiled in preparation for the scheduled visit by President Reagan to Japan in November, while the final recommendation is still pending. The report, therefore, lacked specific proposals for better cooperation between the two countries, but is filled with theories, Ushiba said.

Stressing the importance of the relationship between Japan and the United States, the report said that the reaffirmation of the positive relationship between the two countries will be the most important outcome of the November meeting of the two leaders.

Terming the growing trade imbalance between Japan and the United States as "one of the most difficult -- and certainly the most visible -- of political problems," the report said that high priority must be given to the following problems.

They are exchange rates, trade competitiveness, investment, private sector consultations and strengthening of the world trade system. Out of them, the report said the yen-dollar exchange rate has become an extremely important factor in the competitive position of Japanese and American industries.

In the United States, there are growing arguments that the under-valued yen has caused the structural trade imbalance in favor of Japan.

The exchange rates became a political issue when U.S. State Secretary George Shultz proposed consultations between Japan and the United States to deal with the problem last month when he met Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York.

According to a U.S. estimate, Japan's trade surplus in 1983 will reach 25 billion dollars.

The report said it is essential that "the governments of both countries give high priority to actions to bring the yen and dollar into better balance and to get the growing bilateral trade imbalance under control." In regard to international security, the report merely referred to "lines along which we are thinking," saying that recommendations on this subject are pending.

Ushiba said the commission is expected to finalize its recommendations around next year-end after two more rounds of discussions planned in January in Tokyo and in April in Washington next year.

"We must avoid upholding concepts that may have suited the world of the 1960s and 1970s if they are no longer appropriate to the world situation in the 1980s and 1990s," the report said. It went on to say that it is the intention of the commission "to assess our interests in the decade ahead in formulating concrete recommendations, taking into account such developments as the growth of Soviet military power, diffusion of political power, and new sources of instability in the Third World."

Ushiba did not elaborate on "the appropriate concepts in the world of the 1980s and 1990s." But it is apparent that Japan's basic defense policy, its non-nuclear principles, the budgetary ceiling on spending and others be reviewed and reexamined.

The commission, succeeding the wisemen's group which dealt with bilateral economic ties between 1979 and 1981, was established last May on the initiative of Nakasone and Reagan in a bid to discuss comprehensive bilateral relations, including security problems, at a private level. The commission is co-chaired by David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard, Inc., on the American side.

BRIEFS

IDEMITSU SUBSIDIARY IN PRC -- Tokyo Oct 5 KYODO -- Idemitsu Oil Development Co., an oil development arm of Idemitsu Kosan Co., has set up a subsidiary to promote offshore oil exploration in Beibu Bay in southern China, an Idemitsu spokesman said Wednesday. The new firm, Idemitsu China Oil Development Co., is headquartered in Tokyo with a capital of Y400 million (\$1.7 million). Idemitsu Kosan concluded a contract with the China National Offshore Oil Corporation September 5 on development of the Chinese offshore oil deposits. The subsidiary will open offices in Beijing and Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, on November 1. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 5 Oct 83 OW]

FLOATING DOCK TO INDIA -- Kobe Oct 6 KYODO -- Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. said Thursday it delivered a 25,000-ton floating dockyard for ship repairs to Escorts Ltd. of Haryana, India, a leading maker of tractors and scooters. The 188-meter-long dock will be towed to Bombay in about 45 days. It will be the first floating dockyard delivered to India, the company said. At a ceremony marking the delivery, Indian Ambassador to Japan Kizhake Polat Sankara Menon said he hoped the occasion will help establish new relations between the two countries. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 6 Oct 83 OW]

MAC GENERAL PROTESTS SR-71 FLIGHT, PROVOCATIONS

SR-71 Overflight

SK181642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1619 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kaesong October 18 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are continuously instigating the South Korean military fascists to military provocations against the northern half of the republic infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the eastern and western territorial waters of our country to commit espionage.

From around 10 hours 37 minutes to around 44 minutes on October 18, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country to fly up to the sky above the territorial waters east of Sanbong County, North Hamgyong Province, committing aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic.

Earlier, at around 13 hours and 13 hours 28 minutes on October 17, they infiltrated an "SR-71" spy plane into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country and into the sky above the territorial waters South of the Kangnyong Peninsula on the western coast to commit espionage.

The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telephone notice to the enemy side and lodged a strong protest with it, saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' aerial intrusion and espionage are a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a criminal act infringing upon the sovereignty of our country and strongly demanded it to take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar acts.

18 Oct 'Provocations'

SK181653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1623 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Kaesong October 18 (KCNA) -- Despite our repeated protests the South Korean puppet army committed military provocations against our side in all areas of the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front.

At around 16:00 October 18 it fired several bullets from an automatic weapon at the post of our side from a point 600 metres south of the Military Demarcation Line marker No 0721. Earlier, it did the same into the portion of our side 800 metres southeast of MDL marker No 0739 at around 13:35 that day.

The South Korean puppet Army is provoking us by continually introducing heavy weapons into the DMZ in the central sector of the front. At around 13:20 on the same day it introduced a 90-mm recoilless gun into a point 1,250 metres southeast of MDL marker No. 0470 and, at around 13:55 brought a large-calibre machinegun to a point 400 metres south of MDL marker No 0482, taking a firing posture toward our side. It also introduced several 90-mm recoilless guns and large-calibre machineguns into a point 800 metres southeast of MDL marker No 0715 at around 15:05 that day and staged a provocative exercise against our side.

The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telephone notice to the enemy side in connection with such reckless military provocations of the South Korean puppet army, in which he lodged a strong protest with it and demanded it to take responsible measures against their recurrence.

VRPR CITES OPPOSITION TO REAGAN SEOUL VISIT

RPR Chapters' Activities

SK190132 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Reports from RPR chapters on their activities from "Underground Newsletter" program]

[Text] Party organizations across the country are actively conducting activities to rally the masses of all walks of life to the struggle to oppose and reject U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea in November. In this hour I will introduce some of these activities.

First of all, I will introduce activities of the North Kyongsang provincial party committee. According to a report, the provincial party committee recently discussed the direction of its activities to counter war maniac Reagan's visit to South Korea. The party committee laid an activity guideline which various levels of party organizations under the committee can use to vigorously conduct propaganda that Reagan's visit to South Korea is a junket of aggression and war.

The activity guideline laid by the provincial party committee calls Reagan the most truculent war maniac among the U.S. President and notes in detail the aggressive purpose of Reagan's visit to South Korea. The guideline notes: The Reagan administration views its strategy toward the Far East as most important in executing its aggressive global strategy. To push ahead with the strategy toward the Far East, the Reagan administration seeks to form a powerful military bloc to conduct a preemptive attack on the North. The greatest purpose of Reagan's visit to South Korea is to review on the spot the perfection of the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to realize its completion at an early date. The Reagan administration calculates that, to forge ahead with its aggressive strategy toward the Far East, it should permanently hold fast to South Korea as its bridgehead for aggression against the continent and as a strategic nuclear base, and, to this end, it should bolster the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group and stabilize the group's political system, which has fallen into a crisis. This is one of the reasons why Reagan chose South Korea as a stop on his Asian trip.

The guideline stresses the question of persuading a broad range of masses not to let Reagan, who will come with such an impure aggressive purpose, set foot on this land.

According to the guideline, various levels of organizations under the provincial committee are leading the masses to the struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea, vigorously conducting propaganda in various ways and forms.

Now, I will introduce activities of the Kyonggi provincial party committee. In connection with Reagan's visit to South Korea, the provincial party committee published pamphlets indicting the crimes which Reagan has committed against our masses and have distributed them on campuses, in factories, and to residents. The provincial party committee took measures to have the members of party organizations under the committee actively conduct propaganda in conformity with specific conditions.

The following are the contents of the pamphlet: As soon as he was inaugurated as president, Reagan called murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Washington and praised his massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju. He also completely canceled the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops -- the cancer to democracy and reunification -- from South Korea. Reagan is the very ringleader who causes our masses' democracy and civil rights to be ruthlessly trampled and is the enemy who schemes to permanently divide the country and the nation into two. Reagan's visit to South Korea in November is aimed at giving a shot in the arm to Chon Tu-hwan, who has been plunged into a deadlocked predicament by the denunciation and rejection at home and abroad and who is in a panic, thus maintaining the U.S. colonial rule in crises.

Various levels of organizations under the Kyonggi provincial party committee are leading a broad range of masses to the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, vigorously propaganda based on the contents of the pamphlet.

Besides these, in connection with Reagan's visit, the Seoul city, Pusan city, North and South Cholla provincial, and other party committees across the country are actively carrying out various propaganda activities to rally a broad range of masses to the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

VRPR Dialogue

SK190242 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Madam Yun Chong-un on President Reagan's plan to visit South Korea from the program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you? As is already reported, voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea are ever increasing among the people throughout the country on the eve of his visit to South Korea scheduled for 12-14 November. So, in this hour I would like to discuss this with Madam Yun of this station. How are you?

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] These days the U.S. authorities and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have advertised Reagan's visit to South Korea, slated for November, as a great event. However, voices opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit to South Korea are ever seething among people throughout the country. Would you describe first what type of person Reagan is.

[Madam Yun] Reagan is known to the world as the most brutal and vicious war fanatic and the most thorough anticommunist of all the U.S. presidents. Looking at his personal history, among other things, we can easily see what type of person he is.

When he was active as a movie actor and, later, as chairman of an association of actors and actresses for 25 years, Reagan displayed his peculiar disposition in the frontline of anticommunism. After he cleverly transferred from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party he became the governor of California, when he actively suppressed students' antiwar demonstrations.

Reagan, a hard-line conservative element who became president with a political program to build a strong United States, with the patronage and support of U.S. ambition for dominating the world through an adventurous nuclear strategy, has been hell-bent for building military strength and for increasing military armaments.

Reagan has decided to increase military spending for fiscal year 1984 by \$268.6 billion -- a scaleprecedented in history -- in a bid to step up preparations for a new war. On the other hand, Reagan, who is hell-bent to maintain and expand the U.S. influence over the world by force, has dashed toward the road of provoking a new world war by concentrating U.S. military forces in the militarily strategic areas and major resources areas of the world.

South Korea is one of the militarily strategic areas for the United States. Upon taking office, Reagan sent for Chon Tu-hwan, a vicious murderer and faithful dog of the United States, to come to Washington and held a so-called South Korean-U.S. summit conference. At the conference he completely revoked the deceptive withdrawal plan, promised to increase U.S. military aid to South Korea, and, hus, openly clamored about the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea. Thus, Reagan is known to the world as a most vicious and bellicose element.

[Announcer] It can be said that the Reagan regime's drastic increase of the military budget and its resorting to a policy of aggression and war vividly and precisely show the true colors of Reagan as a war fanatic. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] Yes, your are correct. As I mentioned earlier, the true colors of Reagan as the most vicious and bellicose element of all the U.S. presidents can also be seen through his statements and acts.

It was Reagan who openly clamored that a test site for the confrontation of force in the 1980's is precisely the Korean peninsula, and it was also Reagan who openly clamored that a war on the Korean peninsula would be a nuclear one.

As soon as he took office, Reagan linked the geopolitical importance of South Korea in the Far East with the security of the United States. Since then, he has sharply reinforced the military strength and arms of the U.S. forces in South Korea in accordance with the U.S. strategic policy of aggression against the Korean peninsula. According to an announcement of the U.S. Department of Defense, the number of the U.S. forces in South Korea alone as of the end of last March was 41,079, which is an increase of some 2,000 compared with September of last year. Besides this, the United States has already deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and is now scheming to deploy even neutron bombs, which are called fiendish weapons. Reagan has also staged successive large-scale South Korean-U.S. joint military exercises, such as the "Team Spirit" military exercise, thus stepping up preparations for a new aggressive war, a nuclear war. Through these facts alone, we can easily see the true colors of Reagan as a bellicose element.

[Announcer] I think that it is not difficult for us to predict the real aim of Reagan's visit to South Korea in November. What do you think is the real aim of Reagan's visit?

[Madam Yun] That is true. Reagan's visit to South Korea is aimed at examining and checking the preparations for provoking a new war on the Korean peninsula and at issuing new instructions for this.

Since the advent of the Reagan regime, the reinforcement of the military strength of the U.S. forces in South Korea has been stepped up rapidly. As a result, a preliminary war and test war for northward invasion has entered its final stage. So, Reagan's visit to South Korea at this moment is reminiscent of the visit of Dulles to the 38th parallel on the eve of the 25 June Korean war in 1950. The difference, if any, is that at that time Dulles visited South Korea as a special envoy of a U.S. president, whereas this time the U.S. President is personally visiting the spot to inspect war preparations.

[Announcer] So, I think that we should pay due attention to Reagan's junket to South Korea. Now, in light of the present internal and external situation, I think that Reagan's visit to South Korea cannot be regarded only as a junket for war. What do you think?

[Madam Yun] I agree with you. On the eve of the Seoul IPU conference, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring jointly announced the plan for Reagan's visit to South Korea. Lurking in this, however, was the aim not only to pretend that South Korea is an independent state rather than a colony of the United States by smoothly holding the IPU conference in Seoul but also to let the Chon Tu-hwan ring get rid of its international isolation. Through the IPU conference, the United States also tried to achieve its dirty ambition to create two Koreas and to maintain its colonial rule over South Korea by making it known to the world that the United States is an ally of South Korea and supports South Korea.

[Announcer] It can be said that one of the aims of Regan's visit to South Korea is to patch up the serious crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan regime. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] That's right. The spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is ever increasing now among masses of all strata, including workers, peasants, and students. Our masses are well aware that as long as the nearly 40-year-long colonial rule is left intact our people can by no means escape the present colonial enslavement and neither the country's reunification nor democratization of the society can be achieved. This is why our people's complaints and struggle against the antinational, antipopular, and undemocratic acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime are further increasing with each passing day. So, the present situation shows that our people's complaints against and discontent with the Chon Tu-hwan ring have reached a climax.

In particular, Reagan's visit to South Korea at a time when the Chon Tu-hwan regime faces a great crisis because of the recent bombing incident in Burma is aimed at patching up the crisis in the Chon Tu-hwan regime and at encouraging Chon.

[Announcer] Summing up what you have mentioned so far, it can be concluded that Reagan's visit to South Korea is precisely a junket of aggression and war. Now, voices opposing and rejecting the criminal Reagan's visit to South Korea are increasing with each passing day. I think this too is righteous.

[Madam Yun] You are right. Our masses will continue to keenly watch Reagan's visit to South Korea and resolutely struggle against his visit to South Korea. Therefore, Reagan should clearly know that his visit to South Korea will result only in further promoting the spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of the South Korean people and should, therefore, renounce his visit to South Korea.

[Announcer] That's right. Reagan cannot patch up the crisis in the U.S. colonial rule nor can he rescue the collapsing Chon Tu-hwan regime with any trick. Our masses should more vigorously stage anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea. Thank you very much, Madam Yun.

SOUTH KOREA'S 'SSANGYONG-83' EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK190900 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 18 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October commentary: "The 'Ssangyong-83' Exercise Is a Dangerous Signal of the Provocation of a War"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique launched a large war exercise called in 'Ssangyong-83' in the middle sector of the frontline on 16 October. Being mobilized

in this war exercise, called the largest surprise mobilization exercise in the history of the army, are over 20,000 reserve forces and over 1,000 vehicles.

It is said that the puppet army troops participating in the exercise have already been deployed in the west sector of the frontline and have joined a full-fledged exercise.

According to a news report, the aim of this exercise, which will continue by 21 October, is to conduct special exercises such as suicide and guerrilla attack exercises.

At a time when the puppets frantically conducted war exercises by mobilizing a large number of the regular and reserve forces of the puppet army and military hardware, nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan personally appeared in the scene and blew a war trumpet. After scurrying around the military exercise ground, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the frontline operational headquarters and was briefed on the status of the exercise. He then fanned war zeal and the sentiment of North-South confrontation by calling for overwhelming the enemy.

The current military exercise is being staged in a bloody atmosphere in which the South Korean puppets have turned all South Korea into the state of complete combat readiness by issuing a decree of emergency alert, in which they have stepped up provocations against us, in which they have clamored about chastisement and retaliation against us after convening a meeting of commanders from the entire armed forces, and in which they are frantically running amok in an unprecedentedly wicked manner.

The current "Ssangyong-83" exercise which is being staged on the Military Demarcation Line -- on which they directly confront us -- in such an atmosphere by mobilizing a large number of troops and military hardware is a dangerous game of playing with fire designed to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion.

The anticommunist, antirepublic, and war rackets, which have been kicked up in an unprecedentedly wicked manner with the explosion at a national cemetery in Rangoon as a fuse, once again clearly show that this explosion was a premeditated drama of intrigue staged by the puppets to oppose us.

The war rackets kicked up by the puppets in a more atrocious manner is the product of a serious crisis which they are facing. Because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial tyranny and the nation-selling treacheries committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a social and political chaos and an economic crisis have deepened in South Korea with the passage of time, and the people are suffering a miserable life. In defiance of the tyranny of the tyrants, the South Korean people have steadily waged a struggle to achieve the independence and democratization of the South Korean society, more speedily deepening the crisis which the puppets are facing and their isolation at home and abroad.

Driven into a corner, isolated and rejected at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more frantically and recklessly running amok to seek a way to survive by threatening the South Korea people with the sound of gunfire, by maintaining a military, fascist, and dictatorial system, by confronting us, by seeking military adventures.

While increasing armaments and the manpower strength of the puppet armed forces by positively following the U.S. imperialists policy of strength and while introducing lethal weapons and military hardware, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has used all the manpower and material resources in South Korea for war preparations by formulating evil wartime laws and has given impetus to military training for youths, students, and residents.

After heightening tension by designating the 1980's as the period of a fierce war against the North, by wickedly committing military provocations, and by kicking up war exercise rackets, thus covering the sky, land and sea of South Korea with gunsmoke, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more frantically committed military provocations in recent days with the explosion in Rangoon as momentum by firing guns at our territory from the Military Demarcation Line, by infiltrating armed assault groups into this territory, by introducing heavy and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone, by installing these weapons in this area, and by taking a firing posture.

How can anyone who is not attempting to provoke a new war kick up such frantic war rackets and commit military provocations?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's reckless war exercise rackets have been masterminded by the U.S. imperialists. Following the explosion in Rangoon, the U.S. imperialists have sent military bosses, such as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Wickham, have had them repeatedly hold conspiratorial conferences with the puppets, have positively instigated them to force the puppets to strengthen a combat posture, and have deployed the Carl Vinson, a sophisticated U.S. aircraft carrier propelled by nuclear power, on the sea near South Korea.

At a time when tension has been extremely heightened on the Korean peninsula because of the indiscreet anticommunist and antirepublic rackets kicked up by the South Korean puppets, the "Ssangyong-83" exercise being staged by them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line is a dangerous signal of war provocations. Gunfire and acts threatening one's counterpart on the Military Demarcation Line on which vast forces are confronting each other might cause an armed clash at any moment. If an armed clash occurs in Korea, it could easily expand to an all-out war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly understand the consequence of its reckless military provocations and war rackets and should immediately stop this foolish game of playing with fire. We are watching the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war with high vigilance and will never tolerate any of their military provocations. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring ignore our warnings and if they continue to cling to military provocations and war rackets, they will bear all the consequences for these acts.

EMERGENCY ALERT STATUS IN SOUTH RIDICULED

SK191000 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0945 GMT 18 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October commentary: "The Puppet Clique's Provocative Commotions Must Be Thwarted"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist, antirepublic commotions are daily growing more reckless. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has ordered all of South Korea into a combat posture by issuing orders of emergency duty and emergency alert in the wake of the explosion in Rangoon, has been further intensifying the alert posture since 13 October.

Holding a meeting of the major puppet military commanders on 15 October, the clique hatched a military plot to launch a military offensive against us, clamoring about punishment and retaliation. Also, the puppet clique, devoted to committing armed provocations against us in the DMZ, has staged a provocative military exercise called "Ssangyong-83," the largest in scale ever staged by the puppet army, in the areas around the DMZ since 16 October.

The reckless commotions being mounted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are a farce designed to emerge from the said situation in which it is being kicked around at home and abroad for the crimes it has committed before history and the people. It is a preplanned maneuver aimed, taking advantage of the explosion in Rangoon, at advertising the country's acute situation internationally, at accelerating war preparations, and intensifying the suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea. It is also a vicious act of provocation against us.

As was clearly noted in the 12 October KCNA statement, the bombing incident that occurred in the distant land of Burma has nothing to do with us. Saying that even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled that we masterminded the bombing incident from behind the scenes, there is no evidence to back his denunciation, the media of the world, including that of Burma, rather guessed that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan might been involved in the incident.

That the puppet clique has mounted a vicious anticommunist, antirepublic commotion by preposterously linking the Rangoon explosion to us cannot be but an injudicious, outrageous act.

It is nothing but a trick to encourage the confrontation between the North and South and to accelerate war preparations while aggravating the tense situation that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has kicked off a great commotion against us in the wake of the bombing incident.

It is no accident that the vast social circles in the world, while watching the anti-communist confrontational commotions kicked off by the Chon Tu-hwan ring following the Rangoon bombing incident, expressed concern that the tension on the Korean peninsula will exacerbate.

While clamoring about the all-out security and perfection of combat posture from behind the anticommunist commotions, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been running wild with war preparations by continuously shipping in operational equipment and war supplies to beef up the puppet army and by intensifying the exercises for real combat. Also, the puppets have intensified military provocations against us.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, clamoring about prevailing over communism through struggle, has lately encouraged animosity toward us among the South Korean people and has been creating an artificially tense situation by continuously bringing heavy weapons to the Military Demarcation Line in the DMZ and by mounting war exercises and military provocations against us one after another.

By heinously staging anti-republic commotions in the wake of the Rangoon bomb explosion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further aggravating the antagonism and confrontation between the North and South, leading the situation to a more serious phase. This only exposes the fact that the Rangoon explosion incident is a slandering drama premeditatedly planned by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to use against us.

The heated anticommunist confrontation commotions mounted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been masterminded from behind the scenes by the U.S. imperialists. While placing U.S. troops occupying South Korea on combat posture along with the puppet army, the U.S. imperialists backed the puppets in completing the combat posture by taking military measures such as strengthening of the anti-air defense system and espionage duty, while reaffirming the maintenance of the partnership relations by sending to South Korea such military leaders as Weinberger and Wickham.

The USS Carl Vinson, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier of the U.S. 7th Fleet, now in Pusan, has also entered an alert state in waters near South Korea. To perpetuate the division of Korea, to keep South Korea as their colony and military base, and to accelerate their war schemes, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the puppets into anti-communist confrontation.

We are watching the provocative maneuvers mounted intentionally by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring with a high degree of vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will gain nothing from their wild anticommunist confrontation commotions and, by eventually exposing their genuine dirty nature more and more before the world, will only hasten their own self-destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act judiciously and abandon immediately the reckless anti-communist confrontation commotions.

The U.S. imperialists should not instigate the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which, after forsaken by the people, is at a loss what to do in the face of crisis of bankruptcy and should immediately go away from South Korea, taking along all the aggressive forces. If, under the preposterous excuse, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique continue provocative commotions and continue walking along the road of aggravating tension, they will taste more bitterness.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS 'ACUTE SITUATION' IN REGION

SK171149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Acute Situation of Northeast Asia." The author of the article says:

According to a report, the U.S. imperialists recently deployed the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson in the western Pacific region. Foreign press reports said that this is part of "forward deployment strategy" of the U.S. imperialist warmongers for realizing their domination over Northeast Asia and a reflection of the adventurous "flexible operation" plan. It is said that now more than 100 U.S. warships including aircraft carriers and 50 nuclear submarines are deployed in the Pacific. These warships carrying many nuclear warheads take Northeast Asia as their chief operation zone.

What merits attention is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to inveigle the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" in the scheme to realize their Korean and Asian strategy and are hard at work to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

South Korea is an important strategic point for the U.S. imperialists in executing their policy of aggression. They are massively shipping new type murderous weapons and operational equipments into South Korea. The U.S. military bases in Okinawa and Japan proper are equipped with mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries are actively involving themselves in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres to realize their wild dream for overseas expansion with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

They are wholly offering the Japanese islands and waters around them to the U.S. imperialists as their aggressive base. The Japanese reactionaries are crying that they would make Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," defend by force of arms "sea routes up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores" "escort" U.S. warships and "block" the surrounding straits in case of "emergency." This is aimed after all to realise their old dream of the "Greater East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere" by availing themselves of the war strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

These days the South Korean puppets are more openly revealing their attempt to start war against the North with the bomb blast in Rangoon as an occasion.

SOUTH CASTIGATED FOR PROPAGANDA AGAINST NORTH

SK190608 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2242 GMT 18 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October commentary: "The Frenzied Intrigues Aimed at Extricating Oneself From a Predicament"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has staged a drama of a great massacre by kicking up the incident of the bomb blast in Rangoon for cowardly and vicious political objectives, is now frantically staging even more atrocious anticommunist, antirepublic rackets, while shamelessly linking us with the incident.

After having staged the drama of a homicidal plot in an alien country, which people have never seen in the history of world diplomacy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging frenzied rackets to impute the crime to us with counterfeit and far-fetched charges. This is indeed an endlessly impudent absurdity and an outrageous farce that could be staged only by lunatics hellbent on anticommunist intrigue.

The frenzied intrigues staged by the South Korean puppets are an intolerable challenge to our all-out efforts for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification, and an unbearable mockery of just public opinion and the conscience of mankind, which values justice and truth.

It is not difficult to imagine why the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging such frantic intrigues of provoking against us, after having committed in an alien country the outrageous murder beyond the imagination of the people of the world.

The South Korean puppets, a group of ugly colonial stooges of the U.S. imperialists and the nation-selling traitors, are presently undergoing serious political and economic crises and social disorder, and have become a target of the unanimous condemnation and rejection of the people at home and abroad.

The bombing of the Taegu American Cultural Center occurred recently, antifascist demonstrations and struggle of youths and students have continued persistently, the personages of the former opposition parties have issued a statement, and the Federation of National Youth Movements for Democratization, a new antigovernment organization, has been formed with youths and students at its center. Thus, the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle have risen more furiously than ever.

This has made the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been running with bloodshot eyes to usher in its master Reagan after hosting the Seoul IPU conference in a so-called stable atmosphere, fretful and uneasy.

Moreover, the 70th IPU conference, through which the puppets had attempted to make the ugly colonial government appear as an independent one and to realize the scheme for two Koreas, proved to be a gathering unnoteworthy and in name only, because of the opposition, condemnation, and boycott of socialist and nonaligned nations, many other nations, and numerous political parties of the world. As a result, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's isolation and crisis in the international community have been further aggravated.

It is precisely under these circumstances that the South Korean puppets needed such a fabrication to extricate themselves from the predicament.

By staging anti-republic rackets through the shocking incident of intrigue traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to placate the South Korean people's sentiments for the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle, to divert their attention elsewhere, and to deepen the division of the nation by promoting the North-South confrontation and the aggravation of the situation. By so doing, he is trying to shore up the crumbling fascist military ruling system. Through the outrageous intrigues, the puppets are also trying to conceal their traitorous splittist nature and avoid the international isolation and rejection.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who does not hesitate to massacre his Cabinet members and suite if necessary for his wicked political ambition, is indeed a fiendish murderer and human butcher who puts the historically heinous homicidal tyrants to shame. No matter what kind of intrigue or maneuver it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan will not be able to injure the prestige of the republic or to escape its crisis.

No matter how frantic the puppets may be in staging the rackets, people who think properly and view things fairly and calmly will pay no attention and will not be deceived by the intrigues.

The anticommunist intrigue is a worn-out remnant of the fascist colonial rule and, thus, will gain nothing for the puppets.

The puppets' outrageous act of opposing us will further disclose the ugly nature of the puppets, who are unable to exist even a day without shameless political maneuvers and anticommunist intrigues, and will only incur the ridicule, animosity and denunciation of the people of the world.

We will never allow the cowardly and vicious which the South Korean puppets are staging of implicating us, nor will the peace-loving peoples of the world and the fair public opinion at home and abroad tolerate them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must squarely look at reality and act with discretion, and must stop the shameless anti-republic rackets and the policy of confrontation immediately.

CHON SAID TO SEEK JAPANESE SUPPORT ON BOMBING

SK180524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo October 18 (KNS-KCNA) -- CHOSON SINBO on October 18 carried an article titled "Chon Tu-hwan Clique Engrossed in Intrigues Viciously Scheme To Get Help From Japanese Government," which exposes the schemings of the South Korean puppet clique to inveigle the Japanese reactionary government into the intrigues they are framing in connection with the bomb explosion in Rangoon. The article says:

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are now raising a frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row, groundlessly provoking the DPRK in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon. The Burmese authorities have not yet made any announcement on the truth of the incident. But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are freely provoking our republic, crying over "instigation" and "plot" without any ground.

It is outrageous and nonsensical for the puppet clique totally isolated at home and abroad and made an object of hatred of the people to sling mud at the DPRK, linking the incident caused by themselves with it. This tricky habitual method of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has already been brought to daylight and no one with normal judgement believes their lies. However, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are trying more viciously to get help from the Japanese Government at any cost in their intrigues and anti-communist racket.

According to a well-informed source of the puppet embassy in Japan, the puppet embassy, on the instructions of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, requested the Japanese Government authorities to send a Japanese medical group under the name of the treatment of the so-called "Korean" who is said to have been arrested in Rangoon, wounded. The puppet embassy also asked the Japanese Government to publish some "materials" on the facts that the ship "Tong-kon" was built in Japan and exported and she stayed on in the waters near Rangoon.

Trying to get help from the Japanese Government at any cost in carrying out their insidious plan, the Chon Tu-hwan clique reportedly claim that the Japanese authorities' cooperation in their plan is necessary for relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are groundlessly provoking us in connection with the explosion in Rangoon and trying to have the help of the Japanese Government in order to bring their intrigues and anti-communist row to a success. This clearly shows their treacherous nature and shamelessness.

As the historic facts show, each time they were faced with a crisis the South Korean puppet clique fabricated all brands of false incidents, crying over the fictitious "threat from the North" and "spying case" and thus desperately tried to divert the attention of the South Korean people elsewhere. But their acts always ended in failure and precipitated their own destruction. No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may try to mobilize even the strength of outside forces while resorting to all manner of intrigues and anti-communist, war racket in connection with the incident, it is of no avail. With no amount of intrigues can they save themselves from the crisis of destruction.

EVENTS, GREETINGS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH TIES

Ambassador Hosts Reception

SK180908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, hosted a film reception and a party at his embassy on the evening of October 17 to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic.

Speeches were made by Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok at the party.

The attendants toasted the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The attendants appreciated a Polish film before the party.

Foreign Ministers' Greetings

SK170426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, foreign minister of our country, and Stefan Olszowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic.

The Polish foreign minister in his message says that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed and strengthened over the past 35 years on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the struggle against war and interference and for peace in the world.

It notes that the Polish People's Republic has consistently supported and supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to force the U.S. troops out of the Korean peninsula and reunify Korea peacefully. It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Polish and Korean peoples and in favour of world peace and socialism.

The Korean foreign minister in his message says that in the past 35 years the two peoples have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the common struggle against the policies of war and aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and for the guarantee of world peace and victory of the cause of socialism. He expresses joy at the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Poland are favorably developing with each passing day in the interests of the two peoples.

POLISH ARMY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Military Attache's Reception

SK120828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- Witalis Szerszen, military attache of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of October 11 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

Invited there were chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army Comrade O Kuk-yol and Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the KPA and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hi.

Also invited there were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Polish Ambassador to our country Leon Tomaszewski was present.

Speeches were made at the party by military attache Witalis Szerszen and Comrade O Kuk-yol.

The attendants of the party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Meeting at Military Academy

SK080413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held Friday at Kim Il-song Military University on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and military attache Witalis Szerszen of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting which was attended by teachers and students of the university.

Speaking at the meeting Chang Ki-chon referred to the significance of the founding of the Polish People's Army and said that the Polish party, government, army and people are firmly defending the gains of the revolution as well as the socialist system and struggling for stability in the country, smashing in every step the manoeuvres of the class enemies at home and abroad.

In his speech military attache Witalis Szerszen reviewed the course of the struggle covered by the Polish People's Army over the past 40 years, and said: Today the Polish People's Army soldiers are serving for the freedom and independence of the country and for the security and peace of the people.

We fully support the proposals for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis without alien interference which were set forth by Comrade President Kim Il-song.

We wish the Korean people greater success in their noble struggle for socialist construction and national reunification under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said. He concluded his speech with the following slogans:

Long live Comrade Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!
Long live Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence! Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea!

Meeting at KPA Unit

SK061146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held on October 5 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Chang-su belongs on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Witalis Szerszen, military attache, and an official, of the Polish Embassy here were invited to the meeting which was attended by soldiers of the unit.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Photo, Film Shows

SK141035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA) -- A photo exhibition and film show were held at the Chollima House of Culture on October 13 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong and personages concerned and working people in the city. Polish Ambassador to our country Leon Tomaszewski and his embassy officials were invited there.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

After seeing photographs on display, the attendants appreciated a Polish feature film.

O Chin-u Greets Swicki

SK120359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Florian Swicki, acting minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of the 40th birthday of the Polish People's Army.

The message says that the Polish People's Army, born in the flames of the hard-fought struggle against the Hitler fascist occupationists, has firmly defended national independence and sovereignty and gains of socialism, smashing the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the counter-revolutionary enemies at home and abroad over the last 40 years.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes him new success in his responsible work for defending the country's security and strengthening the national defence capabilities.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK121048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- Papers today dedicate articles to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the Polish People's Army has traversed a proud road of struggle and victory over the last 40 years. The author of the article says:

The Polish People's Army fought heroically against the aggression of Hitlerite Germany. It played a big role in smashing the subversive machinations and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries tied up with them to overthrow the socialist system and establish a reactionary bourgeois regime and defending the gains of revolution. It enjoys trust and love of the Polish people as it faithfully discharges its mission for the country and people.

The fraternal Polish people and People's Army under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski are waging a more vigorous struggle for stability of the nation, overcoming the difficulties temporarily created before them by the manoeuvres of the imperialists and domestic counterrevolutionary forces.

As a result, the situation of the country is being stabilized and considerable progress made in pushing aside the economic obstacles and raising labour productivity and effectiveness of economic activities.

Our people and People's Army sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Polish people and People's Army and warmly hail them. The ever developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Polish peoples and armies help toward increasing the socialist power and accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries. Our people believe that the Korea-Poland friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future.

ADVANCE UNDER PARTY LEADERSHIP STRESSED

SK101307 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 9 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 10 October editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Advance Under the Party Leadership for the Perfection of the Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] As a tested headquarters of the revolution, our party today is victoriously leading the chuche cause with a conviction in the justness of its cause and in its future. Under the leadership of the party, our fatherland has entered an era of great prosperity and even more brilliant prospects are unfolding before the road of the Korean revolution.

At a time when our party's might and authority are rising extraordinarily and when changes are occurring in the implementation of the cause for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, we greet the 38th anniversary of the founding of the party with great pride and dignity.

For the working class and the people to have a mighty revolutionary party is a matter of life and death. The party is a weapon for the revolution and construction and a guiding force for a socialist and communist society. Whether or not the party is successful depends entirely on the party, as does the fate of the people. Advancing and struggling, following the leadership of the WPK, which has invincible might and limitless prospects, is the greatest happiness and pride for our people.

The WPK is a great revolutionary party which has a glorious history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's history is a history of glorious struggle and a history of proud victories, born out of deep roots of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and strengthened and developed in the midst of complicated struggle to put the revolution into practice.

Although our party was founded only 38 years ago, our party's history spans a period of more than half a century. Our party's history goes back to the time when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926.

Following the establishment of Down-With-Imperialism Union, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a grandeur and long-term plan to found a new type of a party, organized the first party organizations, the beginning of our party, vastly expanded them at home and abroad, and realized party leadership over the Korean revolution as a whole.

In the midst of the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary armed struggle that spanned some 20 years, the organizational and ideological basis needed for the founding of the party were provided and the brilliant revolutionary traditions were established.

On the basis of his success and experience in party founding from the days of anti-Japanese struggles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song completed the cause of founding the party in 1945. This was a new type of party with the *chuche* idea as its guidance ideology and a historic event which opened a new era for our revolution and for exploring the fate of the nation.

With the party founded, our people came to have a vanguard unit capable of leading the revolution to victory, enabling them to accelerate the building of a new society with firm conviction.

As the ruling party, our party has, since its founding, traversed a new road of self-development. Our party, which had already been strengthened and developed into an invincible party in the 1950's and 1960's, ushered in an era of great changes in the 1970's. With the struggle to imbue the entire party and society with the *chuche* idea mounted vigorously in this period, our party has become more solid organizationally and ideologically and has brought about a great change in such fields as party work and party activities.

Apart from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership in the cause of building a revolutionary party, it would be inconceivable for our party to embroider the period of nearly 40 years of creation and construction with proud victories and for such a firm guarantee for the ultimate consummation of the revolution to have been secured.

The history in which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed our party was a course of brilliantly pioneering the road of building an independent party. Building the party of the working class in an independent manner is the principal demand for building a revolutionary party. The honor and dignity of our era's revolutionary party rest with the fact that it was built and that it conducts its activities in an independent manner.

Independence is the vitality of our party and fundamental guideline for party building and party activities. Without independence, we could not think of the founding, might, authority, and prospects of the WPK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been solving all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the preparatory work for party founding and for building a ruling party in our own way, hanging on to an independent stand.

The creative lines and policies for party founding put forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, including the policy for founding a popular party and the basic line for party founding concerning the establishment of a unitary ideological system, were firm guidelines which enabled us to carry out the struggle for strengthening and developing the party and for the revolutionary cause independently in accordance with the concrete realities of the nation.

Indeed, in our country, the party's historic roots and its founding, strengthening, development and prospects were achieved only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party's history is proud and glorious because the party was built and advanced under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding him at the forefront during the entire course of over half a century from the beginning of the struggle for founding a party.

The more than 50 years' history of our party has been a glorious and brilliant annal of the revolutionary party which has great tradition and brilliantly inherits the same, and which wages its activities in accordance with the demand of the era of independence, assuming the chuche idea as its guiding line.

The WPK has made great achievements before history and mankind in the course of advancing under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by struggling while holding up the banner of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee has indicated: Our party has traversed the glorious course of struggle for over half a century from the time it took root with the Down-With-Imperialism Union. On this path, our party made great achievements, brilliant in the eyes of the entire world, and developed and strengthened into a mighty revolutionary party with firm unity and cohesion and with rich experiences.

The path which our party traversed with the revolutionary mission assigned by the fatherland and the people was unprecedentedly arduous and rugged and was an unexplored road. However, our party achieved the great cause of the century, overcoming various difficulties, and completely changed the nation's features. Our party achieved the independence of the nation by leading the people, successfully carried out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, and fulfilled grand construction works. It thus raised the most superior socialist system on this land and turned our country to a mighty, prosperous, socialist nation with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Our party led the difficult war to victory against the armed aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and safeguarded national dignity and revolutionary gains. It strengthened the nation's political and economic might by victoriously leading the cause of imbuing the entire society with the *chuche* idea and unfolded the heyday of the nation, unprecedented in its history. This is a brilliant achievement made by our party.

With the embodiment of the party's correct policies, the three revolutions have been vigorously accelerated, the people's government and revolutionary armed forces have been firmly strengthened and the people's living standard has been epochally improved. Thus, the nation's international position and influence has been incomparably intensified.

The celebrations held recently marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic were a powerful demonstration of the majestic appearance and lofty dignity of our fatherland, prospering under the party's leadership.

Our party is actively struggling to expedite national reunification and achieve the independence of the whole world. Our party's fundamental foreign policy and activities are contributing to achieving the unity and cohesion of socialist forces, to strengthening anti-imperialist forces of independence, and to safeguarding the peace and security of the world.

With boundless fidelity to the international cause of the working class and achievements performed for the times, our party has become a reliable vanguard of the international working class. The course in which our party made immortal achievements by victoriously leading the revolutionary cause was a brilliant example showing how a party of the working class, bearing responsibility for destinies of the nation and the people, should lead the revolution and construction.

The establishment of *chuche* and fulfillment of the revolutionary mass lines are the firm principles which our party consistently adheres to in leading the revolution and construction. Our party established all lines and policies in a unique way, in harmony with our national realities and fulfilled them with our people's own strength. It solved all questions raised in the revolution and construction in accordance with its own faith and views, opposing flunkeyism and doctrinism, and accepted the existing theories and experiences in such a way as to comply with the interest of our revolution.

Thanks to such a *chuche*-type leadership of our party, our revolution traversed along the road of ceaseless upsurges without minor deviation and twists, and exploits and miracles of the century were created. There is nothing that our party cannot attain once it decides to. Our party is able to courageously overcome difficulty without any fear. With bold and large-scale operations in fulfilling the gigantic tasks to the end by uniting the whole party, the entire army and all the people into one and with strong organizational ability, our party is capable of solving all problems skillfully under any complicated condition. Our party's leadership is, indeed, prominent and uncommon.

The fact that constant renovations are effected in the struggle to attain the 10-point prospective goals in socialist economic construction, that grand monumental creations are raised one after another, and that revolutionary gains are firmly safeguarded from the enemy's aggression valorously shows the leadership ability of our party.

Our people take great pride in having such a party as the WPK which led the revolutionary struggle and construction works to an upsurge while maintaining the *chuche*-type position and consistency in establishing and carrying out the lines and policies which accomplished such magnificent causes for the times and mankind. Thus, the WPK came to have excellent features as the *chuche*-type party capable of fulfilling the revolutionary cause to the end in the course of leading the long, arduous struggle to victory.

The features and strength of the revolutionary party can be achieved and consolidated through struggle. Our party was disciplined and tested in the course of waging economic construction, the revolutionary wars, and of fighting against the national and class enemies at home and abroad and against various opportunists. It grew to be a militant party with abundant experience in struggle.

Our party, the organizer and the leader of the struggle for achievement of the chuche cause, reached an unprecedentedly high political and organizational stage, closely maintaining linkage with the masses, through the advance for remodeling the entire party and all of society on the chuche idea.

Our party was built and is carrying out its activities by taking the Chuche idea as its guideline. The unitary ideological system is being firmly established in the entire party and, based on this, the party's unity and cohesion were attained. It is carrying out the revolution by forging blood ties with the masses and enhancing their role. This is a proud feature of our party, the chuche revolutionary party, developed and strengthened for a long time.

Since our party had such features extensively, it has become ever-victorious, invincible in its ranks, and is demonstrating pride as a dignified and authoritative revolutionary party.

What has built our party to be a mighty, chuche-type revolutionary party as it is today are the immortal achievements made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the most precious and greatest success achieved in the struggle of our people.

Since our party strengthened and developed into a vanguard of revolution capable of winning a victory in any storm, the final victory of the chuche cause is being firmly guaranteed.

Through their own experiences and today's realities, our people are convinced that our party has boundlessly bright prospects and that they can brilliantly achieve the socialist and communist cause when they follow the party. Our people, advancing toward the bright future with firm conviction under the leadership of the great party, are indeed happy and proud people.

Today, our revolution, pioneered under the banner of the DIU, has entered a lofty stage of realizing the chuche-orientation of the entire society. In order to accomplish this cause, we should strengthen the party and constantly enhance its guiding role and functions. The WPK is the organizer, the stimulator, and the guide of all victories of our people. Unless we strengthen the party, we can neither win the victory in the revolution and construction nor can we achieve the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of our offspring.

By vigorously and continuously carrying out the work of strengthening the party under the slogan of imbuing all the party with the chuche idea, we should tenaciously safeguard the lineage of chuche and brilliantly inherit it, thus extensively consolidating the party's strength.

The unity and cohesion of the party ranks are the source of strength for a party carrying out the revolution. Nothing is more important in building the party than intensifying unity and cohesion. The history of our party, which pioneered its destiny under the banner of chuche, is the history of victory won by the party by achieving the unity and cohesion. We can be victorious in the future, too, only by safeguarding and intensifying such unity and cohesion.

The might and vitality of unity rests with the invariability of its center and with ideological and spiritual purity of the ranks. All party members should hold in high esteem the party and the leader with an unwavering creed and will and should protect and safeguard the party center politically and ideologically and at the cost of their lives. Thus, they should turn our party into a rank of warriors who thoroughly assume a stand for entrusting the party and the leader with their own destiny and for following them to the end and into a pure militant unit in which even a slight heterogeneous element contradicting the *chuche* idea can find no room to exist.

The blood ties with the broad strata of the people are the source of the might of the party. Our party has always been victorious under the most arduous circumstances, because it has carried out its activities, deeply mingling with the broad strata of the people and because it has won firm support from them. It is the noble tradition of our party throughout its history that the party has firmly trusted the people, that the people have absolutely trusted it, and that the party and the people have advanced in close unity. Our party has always faithfully served the people. Praising our party as a motherly one, because it has provided them with a worthwhile life and with endless happiness, our people have staunchly struggled, following the party.

By having a correct revolutionary view of the masses and by reforming their work method and style, all functionaries should always mingle with the people, share weal and woe with them, and devote everything to meeting the interests of the people. Thus, they should firmly rally the broad strata of the people around the party.

The revolutionary cause of our people which was developed in the forest of Mount Paektu is the cause of the party. It is the sacred duty of our party and people to devote everything to the attainment of this cause. By grasping the program for imbuing society with the *chuche* idea set forth by the party, we should vigorously accelerate the advance movement to implement the decision of the sixth party congress.

A key to bringing about a continuous upsurge in socialist construction is to firmly guarantee party leadership in all sectors. Functionaries and party members should unconditionally protect and implement party lines and policies and should establish revolutionary discipline and order with which they can move as one.

Upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- all sectors of the people's economy should place production on the right track by vigorously carrying out the movement to create the speed of the 1980's and should win great victory in achieving the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10-point prospective goals.

By vigorously struggling to implement the party's policy for the fatherland's reunification and its foreign policy, we should strengthen the international lines of our revolution and should hasten the day when all the people can enjoy happiness in a reunified, independent fatherland.

Today, there is a bright prospect before our party and people, and our struggle has become more worthwhile. By staunchly struggling under the banner of the WPK -- a victorious banner -- we should glorify the history of our party into a proud one of struggling and advancing forever and into a great one of achieving the final victory of the *chuche* idea.

Firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us all more vigorously advance toward strengthening and developing the party and toward completing the *chuche* cause.

NODONG SINMUN URGES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

OW121643 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Independence of the Whole World and South-South Cooperation."

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding, for a successful fulfillment of the noble task in the struggle for global independence, the nonaligned and developing countries should effect South-South cooperation and thus achieve economic self-reliance and consolidate national independence, the article says, and continues:

Making the whole world independent means building a world where the imperialist domination and plunder has been completely eliminated, a world where the sovereignty of all countries and nations has been realised completely. To realise South-South cooperation poses as an urgent problem whose solution brooks no further delay today when the developed Western capitalist countries doggedly oppose the establishment of a fair new international economic order.

The imperialists would not give up their monopoly position in the international economic relations but are making more desperate efforts to maintain them.

Noting that at present the developing countries have sufficient conditions and possibilities for realising South-South cooperation, the article continues: The developing countries hold most of the world's raw material and man-power resources. They have also accumulated no small experiences and technique in the building of a new society. If the non-aligned and developing countries expand comprehensive interchange and cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, they can solve big problems. They should not expect favours of others nor pin hopes on the so called "North-South cooperation", but should believe in their own strength and strive to realise South-South cooperation.

If they successfully realize South-South cooperation in accordance with the lofty idea of chajusong (independence) and cooperation, they will be able to build an independent national economy by their own efforts and become rich, strong and developed and bring prosperity to their peoples.

What is important at the moment in realising South-South cooperation is for some countries interested in this to take the lead in jointly taking one practical measure after another to strengthen economic and technical cooperation.

It is necessary for the non-aligned and developing countries to take more positive measures to meet each other's need above all in such primary domains as agriculture, fisheries, public health, construction and trade in which a solution is most urgently awaited.

Another important point in realising South-South cooperation is to convene a South-South summit conference. If the heads of non-aligned and developing countries sit together at an early date to discuss South-South cooperation under the prevailing situation, they will be able to take more practical measures.

An increasing number of countries are now taking the road of South-South cooperation. It is a trend of our era. No force can bar the road of the people who are vigorously advancing under the banner of global independence.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS VISITING THAI JUDICIAL GROUP

SK151649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 15 received the visiting Thai judicial delegation. The members of the delegation headed by Banyat Suchiwa, chief justice of the Thai Supreme Court, were present on the occasion. On hand were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, and Pang Hak-se, president of the Central Court, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

HUNGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER HORVATH VISITS

Public Security Ministry Fete

SK120035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary headed by Minister Istvan Horvath arrived in Pyongyang on October 11 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Chin-su, minister, and Chae Mun-tok, vice minister, of public security, and other personages concerned, Ambassador Sandor Etre and officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

In the evening the Ministry of Public Security gave a reception for the delegation. It was addressed by Minister Yi Chin-su and head of the delegation Istvan Horvath.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Ambassador-Hosted Reception

sk161041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador to Korea, hosted a reception on the evening of October 15 at the embassy on the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary headed by its minister Istvan Horvath. The reception was addressed by head of the delegation Istvan Horvath and Minister of Public Security Yi Chin-su.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM MALI

SK151555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 15 received the visiting delegation of the Mali-Korea Friendship Association. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by its honorary president and minister of interior of the Republic of Mali Abdourahmane Maiga. Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Mali Friendship Association, were on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They presented a gift to him.

SECURITY COMMAND ARRESTS 14 ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

SK190307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Armed Forces security Command Wednesday announced that it had recently cracked four North Korean spy rings involving 16 persons.

The Security Command arrested 14 of the 16 ring members, and charged them with violating the national security law and espionage activities. Four others were booked without being physically detained.

According to the command announcement, So Song-su, 32, a Korean resident in Japan, was picked by a North Korean espionage agent in 1970 while engaging in anti-state activities as a leader of a Korean students league in Japan. He went to North Korea, received espionage training there and returned to Japan on a spy mission. He won the sympathy of Korean youths in Japan and sent them to South Korea under the disguise of students to gather information. So often met with North Korean agents in Singapore and Europe. He slipped into Seoul to urge his men to push espionage activities and expand underground anti-government cells, only to be arrested with Kim Yong-chin, a Korean resident from Osaka, Japan, who was studying at Yonsei University in Seoul, the announcement said.

Another alleged spy, a peddler in Pusan, Hawon Charang, went to Japan at the invitation of one of his relatives in 1982. While in Japan, he was won over by a North Korean spy and made several visits to South Korea on spy missions. Hawon built clandestine spy cells among low-income people in the Pusan area before being arrested with eight other ring members under his control.

A third alleged ring leader, Kim Sang-su, chiefly targeted the Taegu area for his espionage activities. He went to Japan December 1982 and, under the directives of a North Korean spy, made many trips to South Korea to gather information about military and government movement.

The fourth alleged spy leader, Pak Pak, a Korean resident in Japan, concentrated his espionage activities on winning South Korean students in Japan over to the North Korean cause. He himself studied in South Korea for three years and went back to Japan in January 1981. After being brainwashed by a North Korean spy in Japan, Pak encouraged South Korean students to study at a technical school operated by North Korean agents in Japan. He encouraged some of his students to work for the North Korean cause. Pak planned to establish a technical school in Seoul as an operational cover. He would have attempted to train students for the growing technical manpower demand for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, the announcement said. Brainwashed technicians, who would have studied at the school, were to have mobilized to obstruct the two international sports events, the Security Command announcement said.

The announcement warned that communist North Korea has stepped up its subversive espionage activities in the South, taking advantage of Seoul's open-door policies, including liberalized overseas travel and studies. It also called upon the people to strengthen their anti-communist stance, realizing that the communists in the North are busy making frantic attempts to build clandestine cells on campuses, in religious groups and workers' organizations to undermine peace and security of the Republic of Korea.

BURMESE REPORT EXPECTED TO NAME NORTH KOREANS

SK190225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- With the Burmese Government's interim report Monday on its investigation of the Oct 9 bombing, observers here showed a keen interest in the diplomatic actions Rangoon would take against Pyongyang if the "Korean terrorists" arrested by the Burmese authorities were identified as North Koreans. In the interim report, the Burmese Government said the two Koreans under arrest and the one killed were the culprits who plotted the bomb blast in the Martyrs' Mausoleum. Seventeen South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, were among the 21 people killed in the bombing.

The observers said the Burmese Government will eventually confirm that the bombing was committed by North Koreans because, except for the identities of Koreans, the interim report fully coincides with the facts South Korean investigators uncovered.

The Burmese news media, a virtual mouthpiece of the government, Sunday reported the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, as saying that the bombing was committed by North Korea, they noted.

The Burmese authorities will soon confirm the identities of the Korean terrorists who are exercising their right of silence, they said.

Despite the absence of an official government announcement, many Burmese citizens and government officials privately say they believe North Korean agents committed the bombing.

South Korean investigators here expect they will be able to interrogate the two Korean nationals soon.

TIMES URGES BURMA TO TAKE RESOLUTE ACTIONS

SK190057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Burma's Course of Action"]

[Text] Eight days after the murderous blast in Rangoon, the Burmese Government announced an initial account Monday of its probe into the incident which killed 17 Koreans, including four government ministers, accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on his state visit there.

In their first official announcement on the ongoing investigation, the Burmese authorities made it public that three "Korean terrorists" -- two captured alive and one killed last week -- were responsible for the tragic bomb explosion on Oct 9 at the Martyrs' Mausoleum in Rangoon, where President Chon was to place a wreath.

On the crucial point of the terrorists' identity, the Burmese announcement did not pinpoint that the assailants were from North Korea.

Nonetheless, in many respects the Burmese were essentially concurring with the outcome of a probe conducted by South Korean investigators at the scene, who have concluded that the raid was a carefully premeditated ploy of North Korean communists, executed by their commandos possibly in collaboration with local accomplices.

First of all, the Burmese findings as stated in the interim announcement were identical with those of a preliminary report released over the weekend by the South Korean squad, which probed the incident in cooperation with the Burmese.

Also noteworthy is the fact that, on the eve of the official announcement, all of the Burmese broadcasting and newspaper media reported remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that circumstantial evidence suggesting North Korean involvement in the Rangoon blast "looks strong."

Their simultaneous reports were deemed heavy with implications because the Burmese media until then had refrained from reporting accounts suggesting a North Korean involvement -- implications that the Burmese authorities have reached or at least were close to a conclusion about Pyongyang's role.

Now that an interim report has been issued on the atrocious case, we are eagerly awaiting a final statement by the Rangoon government on the all too obvious North Korean involvement, already backed by voluminous evidence.

Technically, there may be a stage left: To further interrogate the assailants, reportedly still hospitalized for injuries inflicted on themselves with hand grenades at the time of arrest for suicidal purposes.

It is also conceivable that the Burmese Government might be carefully weighing its position on the conclusive announcement in view of its non-aligned foreign policy and its hitherto close relations with North Korea.

It must, however, be stressed that the Rangoon blast was not only a grave challenge to the Republic of Korea, attempting to assassinate President Chon, but also a flagrant violation of Burmese sovereignty -- too vicious to condone.

In the words of President Chon, an attempt on the life of a head of state is tantamount to a declaration of war. With equal intensity the bombing disturbed and disgraced the peace-loving Burmese -- the blast ruined nothing less than their sacred Mausoleum of Martyrs, killing and injuring many Burmese as well.

As for Rangoon's foreign relations, we vividly recall that Burma bolted from the Non-aligned Movement -- despite its outstanding role in the group's founding -- in protest against its leaning toward the Soviet Union at the time of the non-aligned summit in Havana in 1979.

The Burmese Government is thus called on to take resolute and severe actions against North Korea in reprisal for the enormous damages it inflicted on Burma as well as the Republic of Korea, and also in the name of international peace and civility.

CHON URGES STRONG POSTURE OF RESERVE FORCES

SK190215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul Oct 19 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that the Homeland Reserve Force should maintain a firm spiritual posture even in time of peace to secure a victory at any cost.

During an inspection of the nation's central forward area to observe a field exercise dubbed "Saangyong (Twin Dragon)-83" Chon stressed that a strong will to dominate the enemy is more important than tactics.

The six-day maneuvers are designed to improve the reservists' role in national defense during any emergency. "Reservists' combat capabilities are almost on par with those of regular soldiers," Chon said when visiting an observation post and artillery positions in the central frontline.

Speaking highly of the loyalty and patriotism showed by the reservists during the training, the chief executive urged them to have strong determination to smash any provocation or invasion from an enemy. He also called on them to undergo further mobility training and psychological education.

Active duty service members and the reservists began the massive field training Tuesday after successful deployment on the central frontline.

National Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Army Chief of Staff Gen Hwang Yong-si, Presidential Chief Secretary Kang Kyong-sik and other officials accompanied Chon, Presidential Spokesman Hwang Song-pil said.

The maneuvers began in the metropolitan area and the central province of Kyonggi early Sunday to check the mobility and improve the swift deployment of reservists.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES CHIN AS PRIME MINISTER

SK170901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 17 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly Monday approved President Chon Tu-hwan's appointment of Rep Chin Ui-chong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as prime minister of his new Cabinet. The motion was passed by a vote of 210 to 44. Seven of the 267 lawmakers present abstained from voting and six votes were not counted.

After acting on the motion, the National Assembly decided to adjourn its 119th 90-day regular session until next Monday.

Chin Voices 'National Harmony'

SK150331 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's new prime minister Friday cited "national harmony" as the most important task of his Cabinet. "I will devote myself to the task of achieving national harmony and reconciliation," Chin Ui-chong said after he was appointed acting prime minister. "It is important for public servants to listen humbly to what the people say of the administration," Chin said, "however, it is also essential that people forge firm unity during a difficult period."

The 62-year-old premier who succeeded Kim Sang-hyop said he felt relieved as the people showed unity and concern for their homeland in the wake of the recent series of crises. Chin, who is subject to the approval of the National Assembly, said he believed in the future of the Korean race.

Chin, who has served as chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), observed that spiritual reform is a "must to create an advanced homeland", but the reform should not be carried out too hastily.

Chin, known as an economic and financial expert, suggested no remarkable change in economic policy. The new prime minister repeatedly stressed that now is the time for the general public to work for national harmony and unity. Chin once stood for opposition during the days of the late President Pak Chong-hui and ran successfully for the National Assembly twice on the ticket of the then major opposition New Democratic Party (NDP). After Pak's death in late 1979, Chin was picked by President Chon Tu-hwan as the health-social affairs minister and served until 1981 when he entered the current National Assembly.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS NAMED

SK180655 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Tuesday appointed Rep. Kang Chang-hui of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as chief secretary to Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong.

Kang's predecessor Cho Yong-kil was named as director-general of the Office of Monopoly (O.M.). Former O.M. Director-General Yi Kyu-song was chosen as chief administrative coordinator for the prime minister.

The government also appointed former Governor of the North Chungchong Province Yim Song-chae as director-general of the Office of Forestry, replacing Son Chong-ho, who resigned.

NEW DEPUTY PREMIER URGES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

SK150157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP) -- New South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, who concurrently heads the Economic Planning Board, said Friday that the Korean Government will push ahead its existing economic policy in spite of the entire reshuffle of the economic ministers.

During a news conference at the Korean Traders Association (KTA) minutes after the announcement of President Chon Tu-hwan's new Cabinet line-up, Sin, who served as KTA president before the announcement, said he will continue his late predecessor's policy for "economic stabilization" to lower prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

"The Korean economy has been steadily growing recently with stabilized prices and increased exports," said Sin attributing the overall economic stabilization to government and public efforts.

Sin, who in 1980 served in this government post, was optimistic about the question of Korea's foreign debts, saying foreign financial organizations that granted loans to Korea have trust in "the credibility of Korea and its economic potential."

In separate news conferences, other new economic ministers voiced their commitment to continuing policies consistent to those of their predecessors.

Finance Minister Kim Man-chea said he will concentrate his efforts on the maintenance of economic stabilization, the prevention of banking irregularities and the improvement of Korea's international payment position. Kim also said he gradually will provide systems required to liberalize the management of commercial banks and government-controlled interest rates.

Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Chin-ho said he will push for "the improvement of Korea's international payment position through increased exports, the reduction of foreign debts, and the modernization and transformation of the country's industrial structure based on the development of small- and medium-sized industries."

Energy-Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu said his policy guidelines will aim at "the stable supply of quality energy at low cost" and added that to achieve the goal, he will try to secure reduced costs in power generation and more nuclear power plants.

POLITICAL PARTIES HAIL CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK150045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Major political parties in the nation yesterday hailed a sweeping reshuffle of the Cabinet as an indication of the government will to stabilize the country through national reconciliation.

In a statement issued by spokesman Rep Mok Yo-sang, the major opposition Democratic Korea Party said that the Cabinet reshuffle complies with its frequent demands that the Cabinet should resign en masse taking all responsibilities for a series of incidents at home and abroad.

The opposition party asked the newly formed Cabinet to become a cornerstone for promoting democratic development of the nation with restoration of the shattered people's confidence in the government.

The Korea National Party said that the Cabinet reshuffle clearly indicates the strong government will to restore confidence of the people in the government.

The KNP called upon the new Cabinet to do its best to bring about a new order in the nation, successfully tackling the present financial ordeals as well as the various incidents happening at home and abroad.

In the meantime, the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the government conducted the sweeping reshuffle of the Cabinet in accordance with its strong determination to preserve the stability of the nation.

BATMONH LEADS DELEGATION TO BERLIN CEMA SESSION

OW172354 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 October (MONTSAME) -- An MPR delegation headed by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, left today for Berlin to take part in the 37th CEMA session. The delegation includes D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR permanent representative to the CEMA; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission; N. Mishigdorj, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and N. Sendenjab, first deputy chairman of the Commission for CEMA Affairs of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was seen off at Buyant-uhaa Airport by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city MPRP Committee, and [words indistinct].

CEMA CONTINUES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN SOUTHERN GOBI

OW110625 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The international geological expedition of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries in Mongolia is winding up yet another field season. This year, members of the international geological expedition continued with their comprehensive study of the vast eastern region of the country and completed the preliminary prospecting of a large deposit of rare metals, found in Hentel Aimag. This was an important stage for its industrial exploitation. Geological prospecting was also carried out in other parts of the country, in south Gobi.

For ten years now, the international geological expedition has been successfully working on the territory of Mongolia. The expedition has become an effective form of cooperation between the socialist countries under the framework of the CMEA. Its activities are directed at implementing the provisions in the complex programme of socialist economic integration, envisaging the study and consolidation of the mineral raw material resources of the MPR.

The expedition includes geologists, drillers and geophysicists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and also Cuba. Over the past period, the expedition has turned into a powerful organisation with modern machinery and equipment at its disposal. It can carry out complex geological surveying and prospecting of mineral deposits.

Dozens of gold, molybdenum and polymetallic ore deposits have been found and evaluated as a result of extensive prospecting work conducted by scientists from the CMEA countries. Valuable scientific data have been also collected for the further study of the geological structure of the MPR territory. Previously it was assumed that the expedition would complete its work in 1980. However, practice results achieved by the geologists have surpassed all expectations and it has been decided to prolong it by another five years.

CSSR ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES

OW091251 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 October (MONTSAME) -- A CSSR Government delegation headed by L. Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, and chairman of the Czechoslovak said of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, left Ulaanbaatar today for home. The delegation took part in the work of the 11th regular session of this intergovernmental commission.

The delegation was seen off at Buyant-uhaa Airport by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the commission; D. Saldan, chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials, as well as V. Ruzic, CSSR ambassador to the MPR.

LEADERS MARK EAST GERMAN NATIONAL DAY

Officials Attend Embassy Party

OW081415 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 7 (MONTSAME) -- Ambassador of the GDR H. Bauer to the MPR hosted a cocktail [party] on Thursday on occasion of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. Politbureau member, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP CC) D. Molomjamts, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar city party committee B. Altangerel and other officials attended the party. At the cocktail [party] Ambassador H. Bauer and Politbureau member and secretary of the party CC D. Molomjamts exchanged speeches.

Tsedenbal, Batmonh Greet Counterparts

OW081329 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 7 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian leaders Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambiyn Batmonh have sincerely congratulated the people of the GDR on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic--the first workers and peasant state on the German soil.

The telegramme of congratulations of the Mongolian leaders addressed to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph says in part:

The Mongolian communists and the entire people sincerely rejoice at the fact that the industrious people of the GDR, under the tested leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and in close contact and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, having realized the genuine ideas of the outstanding sons of the German people, founders of the scientific communism K. Marx and F. Engels, are scoring remarkable successes in the construction of a developed socialist society in their country. These successes and achievements of the fraternal people of the GDR are a worthy contribution to the augmentation of the forces and might of real socialism. The purposeful peaceloving foreign political activity of the GDR also effectively serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world over.

We once again note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal mutual relations between our parties, countries and peoples, firmly based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and socialist internationalism are developing and strengthening with every passing year in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the GDR concluded on May 6, 1977.

We are highly confident that our cooperation in all spheres of social life will further extend and deepen for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of the entire socialist community, points out the message.

MPRP PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA

OW120807 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A party workers' delegation headed by B. Ligden, member of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission and deputy chairman of an MPRP Central Committee department, left Ulaanbaatar for Sofia today to study and exchange experience in party work in accordance with the interparty cooperation plan between MPRP and the Bulgarian Communist Party.

PRC EMBASSY IN ULAANBAATAR HOLDS FILM SHOW

OW251018 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1340 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 September (MONTSAME) -- The PRC Embassy in the MPR held a film show today on the occasion of the 34th founding anniversary of the PRC.

MPR, DPRK FOREIGN MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

OW180301 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 15 (MONTSAME) -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the MPR M. Dugersuren and Foreign Minister of the DPRK Ho Tam have exchanged messages in connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The ministers expressed firm conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, for the benefit of socialism and the struggle against imperialism.

UNEN Hails Anniversary of Ties

OW181005 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 17 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian national daily UNEN writes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) observed on October 15, that the Korean people got the possibility of deciding their destiny as a result of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army in 1945 from the colonial yoke of militarist Japan. In 1948, the workers-peasants Korean state -- the DPRK -- was founded. The MPR was the second country after the Soviet Union to recognize the DPRK and establish diplomatic relations with it.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing for 35 years now. These relations are serving the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. Their internationalist essence and vitality were displayed in particular in the years when the Mongolian people did what they could to assist the Korean people in their struggle against the aggression of American imperialism. Today, in this time of sharply deteriorating international situation the Mongolian people express the confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen and develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This undoubtedly will promote the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the world over, the UNEN notes. The world is steadfastly upholds the just struggle of the Korean people and the efforts of the DPRK for reunification of the homeland on the peaceful and democratic basis, the paper says.

LEADERSHIP SENDS GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

Heng Samrin Message

BK081112 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- Kampuchean leaders have sent a message of warm greetings to their GDR counterparts on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the GDR's national day.

The message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and addressed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, says:

It is particularly pleasing to us to note that this year, 1983, bears double significance in that it is sanctified as the year of Karl Marx and is when the valiant GDR people celebrate with great joy the 34th national day of their country.

It can be said with satisfaction that the SED under your enlightened leadership has, during these past difficult years, accomplished an important task in building advanced socialism in the GDR. This rests on the unshakeable and solid mutual confidence which exists between the party and the glorious, brave, modest, and industrious people of the GDR.

Moreover, this historic day reflects not only the success and prosperity of socialism in the GDR, but also the success and prosperity of the socialist community and Marxism-Leninism.

We Kampucheans, together with our GDR comrades, hold aloft the banner of socialist internationalism. It is under this banner that we build and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two countries and peoples and are laboring for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy, and progress.

We wish you and the people of the GDR good health and more and greater successes in your noble tasks.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea, also sent warm congratulations to his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer.

Chea Sim's Greetings

BK080959 Pnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, has sent warm greetings to Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of his country's national day.

The Kampuchean people, Chea Sim said, greatly admire the industrious people of the GDR who have made great efforts in the construction of their steadily developed country and have been able to ensure victory in the construction of advanced socialism under the far-sighted leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

I am firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation in all forms between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in our common interest and to the benefit of world peace.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

BK150810 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpt] In the 5 years since liberation, agricultural production in Kampuchea has vigorously developed. In parallel with successive victories scored by our heroic army and people in cooperation with the heroic volunteer army of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle and preparations for the struggle to sweep away and destroy the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants -- subservient lackeys of the hegemonist-expansionist Beijing Chinese -- and other Khmer reactionaries who have attempted to sabotage and demolish the peaceful life of our people, cadres, party members, and our people in all localities throughout the country living in the rear battlefield have united, overcome all insufficiencies, and pushed the restoration and building of the economy.

The people, the revolutionary state power, and mass organizations of all strata and localities have used all their means to push the restoration and construction of the agricultural base, in particular food crops, the most important target of the party and the state. During the devastating war of the U.S. imperialists and especially during the expansionist war of the Beijing Chinese with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique as their lackeys during the 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days when they were in power, this field was seriously destroyed. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of ricefields were abandoned, two thirds of the oxen and buffalo were killed, nearly all agricultural tools were destroyed, and millions of technicians and producers were killed.

After the 7 January 1979 great victory, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people have united and created production solidarity groups to help each other. During the past 5 years, with the material and moral assistance and support from various countries of the socialist community, in particular from Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and from international humanitarian organizations, this field has vigorously developed. In 1979, immediately after liberation, we organized production solidarity groups in conformity with conditions in each locality by forming such a group with 30-70 families with 2 or 3 males, 2 or 3 pairs of oxen or buffalo, and one or two carts per family.

Despite all these difficulties, our people overcame all obstacles in the production of rice with a spirit of high responsibility for the fatherland's destiny. Our people tilled land with oxen and buffalo and cleared land with hoes. They planted rice on nearly 700,000 hectares of land. In 1980, based on the experiences of the past year and on some material aid from friendly countries, we improved the production solidarity groups with 15-25 families in each group. By implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the economic guidelines of the party and the state, we have developed and improved the conditions of production solidarity groups.

So far, we have 95,350 production solidarity groups throughout the country. Each group comprises an average of 13 families and has a high collective sense. Production has gradually improved. In 1982, pursuing the land reclamation plan of the party and state and with the large number of agricultural machines provided by the Soviet Union, our people reclaimed 167,050 hectares of fallow land and planted 1,837,974 hectares of crops, including 1,680,250 hectares of rice. They produced 134,900 hectares of dry-season rice, a figure unprecedented in previous societies. In 1983, the state plan for growing all types of crops is 2,027,000 hectares, which includes 1,755,000 hectares of rice. By 30 September 1983, 88.64 percent of the rainy-season rice production plan of 1.6 million hectares had been fulfilled. Compared with the same period last year, this year's area is 63,484 hectares greater. However, 12,750 hectares have been destroyed or damaged by drought, flood, or insects.

Concurrently, our revolutionary state power has made every effort to build irrigation works, which are necessary for agricultural production. A number of important irrigation works were repaired or built in accordance with technical and Scientific conditions, such as Baray and Prek Rumdeng embankments in Kompong Cham Province; an electric pumping station at Prek Samraong, Kandal Province; canals in Kandieng District, Pursat Province; three pumps at O Chambak Station, two pumps at Kantuot station in Takeo Province; a pump at Prek Daeum Chan Ti Muoy, Kompong Cham Province; a pump at Anlung Ngran and two other pumps at Tuol Bakha, Phnom Penh. A canal at Koki Thom, Dandal Province, was dredged.

Many small irrigation works were built or repaired. 332 embankments were repaired and developed; 23 new embankments were constructed; 51 reservoirs were repaired; 130 canals were dredged; 23 canals were dug; 31 water gates were repaired and built; and eleven pipes were dredged. Embankments were built along 146 creeks to retain water. Four new creeks were dug. A total of 31 creeks were dredged. Hundreds of thousands of meters of dikes were built in accordance with geographic conditions of various areas. Irrigation works in all localities in the country have reduced the danger caused by flooding and can provide water to 10 percent of the planted land. We can partly master the water problem.

In parallel with the increased planted land and the construction of new irrigation works, the party and the state have paid attention to increase yield through modern intensive cultivation by using new seeds, fertilizer, and insecticide. During the past few years, IR-36 rice seed has provided high yield in the PRK. In Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces, IR-36 rice strain provided yield from six to eight metric tons per hectare. Our people are now using this rice strain more than before.

The field of animal raising has developed in every passing year due to direct assistance and guidance of agricultural technicians. Vaccinations for animals were made in localities. Methods of animal raising were introduced and taught to the people.

In 1983, the number of cattle and buffalo increased to 1,616,299 head, 169,899 head more than in 1982. There are 716,699 hogs, 229,631 more than in 1982. There are 4,560,714 fowl, 913,272 more than in 1982. We caught 68,700 metric tons of fish exceeding the fishing plan of 56,800 metric tons. We converted this into 9,400 metric tons of dried or fermented fish.

In forestry, we produced 67,700 cubic meters of timber against the plan of 55,000 cubic meters and 25,642 cubic meters of processed wood against the plan of 21,000 cubic meters. In rubber planting, we reclaimed 25,000 hectares of land for planting rubber and produced 7,000 metric tons of crepe rubber.

VONADK CITES SRV'S DEBTS TO USSR, EUROPE

BK190315 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] According to various sources, in order to continue its war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is heavily in debt.

The Le Duan clique owes \$3billion to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As repayment of this debt, it has sold hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese nationals to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and allowed the Soviet Union to use Vietnam as a military base to commit aggression in Southeast Asia.

Apart from this, the Le Duan clique also owes countries in Western Europe another \$1.6 billion.

Observers say that if the Le Duan clique continues its war of aggression in Kampuchea, Vietnam will be more and more in debt, the Vietnamese economy will be further ruined, and the Vietnamese people's living standard will get worse.

VONADK DENOUNCES SRV PLUNDERING OF LAO RESOURCES

BK180253 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] According to a report from Laos, last month the Vietnamese Le Duan clique daily sent many truckloads of superb timber from Laos to Vietnam on roads built by the Le Duan clique from Vietnam to Laos. Since its aggression and occupation of Laos, the Le Duan clique has built many big and small strategic roads from Vietnam to the interior of Laos. The clique has used as a pretext its help to Laos in building economic routes. Some big strategic roads stretch as far as the Lao-Thai border. The Le Duan clique has started to plunder almost all of Laos' economic resources even before the roads are completed. The clique has built many roads from Vietnam to the Lao-Thai border in an attempt to serve its regional expansion strategy and the Soviet boss' global expansion strategy.

VODK NOTES ASEAN CALL FOR SUPPORT IN UN

BK170742 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] While the UN General Assembly [as heard] was examining credentials, the ASEAN countries circulated a memorandum within the General Assembly calling on member countries to continue to support and give more votes to Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations.

The memorandum of the ASEAN countries pointed out: At present, Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Kampuchea in violation of UN General Assembly resolutions and the statement issued in July 1981 by the International Conference on Kampuchea. The Democratic Kampuchean Government remains the legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. It enjoys greater support from the world community. The Democratic Kampuchean Government under the leadership of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk fulfills the political wishes of the Kampuchean people for the liberation of their country from Vietnamese occupation and for the realization of their right to self-determination.

IN TAM HOSPITALIZED WITH MALARIA IN BANGKOK

BK170356 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Sihanoukist resistance leader In Tam is being treated for malaria at a hospital in Bangkok, and informed source said over the weekend.

When asked about In Tam's condition, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said he knew only that the former Kampuchean prime minister was seriously ill with malaria.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Sihanouk might stop over in Thailand while on a scheduled trip to Kampuchea next January to visit In Tam, his defense minister.

PHOUN SIPASEUT DELIVERS ADDRESS AT UN SESSION

BK180850 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Speech by Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and head of LPDR delegation, on 5 Oct at 38th UN General Assembly session in New York -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Chairman, on behalf of the LPDR delegation, I would like to express sincere congratulations and salutations to Jorge Illueca, who has been elected with great honor as chairman of the 38th UN General Assembly session. This shows that the General Assembly has bestowed its trust and respect upon you and your country, Panama, which has always pursued an independent policy and exerted efforts to resolve conflicts in Central America through peaceful means.

I am convinced that under your wise and prudent leadership, the work of this session will be satisfactorily completed. At the same time, I take this opportunity to sincerely congratulate Comrade Imre Nollai for splendidly fulfilling your important task despite many difficulties while acting as chairman of the just-concluded 37th UN General Assembly session. I also would like to express special congratulations to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, for your tireless efforts in carrying out the cause of peace and reducing international tension.

Mr Chairman, since the conclusion of the 37th UN General Assembly session, the international atmosphere regarding the reduction of tension, peace, stability, and international cooperation has not yet improved. Worse still, the international situation has aggravated.

The U.S. Government has striven to increase its military budget, actively increased the production of nuclear weapons -- weapons that can kill millions of people -- and ordinary weapons, and pursued a scheme of pushing mankind toward a destructive nuclear war. To serve its new attempt to escalate the arms race, the United States has stepped up the cold war, resorted to various inhumane maneuvers against the Soviet Union, and sought all means to sabotage and destroy the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva. The case of the South Korean aircraft clearly shows that the United States was involved politically in a cunning and heinous manner. It has made us deeply sad over the loss of the passengers' lives. The case has been used by the United States as its pretext to carry out its bellicose policy on a large scale and to turn public opinion away from the wide support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

To fulfill this goal, they have striven to consolidate their mobile forces; set up and expand military bases in many regions throughout the world, in particular in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, to defend what they call vital interests; set up central headquarters for repeated maneuvers in various regions in the world; and pursue a policy of confrontation, threats, intervention, and aggression in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It is undeniable that the U.S. imperialists have cooperated with the Israeli Zionists in their invasion and occupation of Lebanon and in committing the most brutal crimes against the Arab, Palestinian, and Lebanese people. Under the name of the so-called international forces for the safeguarding of peace, the U.S. military forces have used their air and naval forces to intervene directly in Lebanon.

The LPDR solemnly condemns these acts and reiterates its full support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO's leadership for their national fundamental rights, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state in their fatherland. The LPDR resolutely demands that Israel withdraw its troops from Lebanon and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, which it has illegally occupied since 1967.

Another irrational and dangerous act is that the United States has supported the racist regime in South Africa in its continued occupation of Namibia and its provocations, sabotage, and subversion against Angola, Mozambique, and other frontline countries adjacent to South Africa. They have conducted provocations against Libya while arrogantly interfering in the internal affairs of Chad.

In Latin America, the United States has conducted blockades and posed threats against Cuba, stepped up its intervention in the situation in El Salvador, militarily provoked and threatened to invade Nicaragua, and threatened the independence of Grenada and Suriname, thus creating tension in this region. The LPDR fully supports the fraternal Cuban people's cause of national defense and socialist construction and resolutely demands that the United States abandon its policy of conducting economic blockades, intervention, and threats against Cuba, unconditionally return Guantanamo to Cuba, and respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cuba. We fully support the heroic struggle of the governments and peoples of Nicaragua, Grenada, and Suriname for the defense of their revolutionary gains. We also support the 6-point peace proposal of the Sandinist Government.

The U.S. collusion with the Chinese ruling circles in carrying out an unannounced war to sabotage tranquillity and the construction and development work in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has caused tension in South Asia.

In the Far East, the United States has continued to station its troops in South Korea while intensifying the revival of Japanese militarism and setting up the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance which will constitute a serious threat to various countries in Asia and the Pacific.

In the economic relations field, various developed capitalist countries are seeking every possible means to place economic difficulties on developing countries and are carrying out policies of national protectionism and discrimination regarding relations with poor countries. As a result, various underdeveloped countries have suffered further difficulties. The comprehensive talks for international economic cooperation, which have been awaited by all, cannot be realized while a considerable success was not achieved in the sixth UNCTAD conference in Belgrade last June. This is because certain developed capitalist countries have continued to maintain their unbending attitude.

Mr Chairman, the situation that I have mentioned shows that the current UN General Assembly session is facing important and very urgent problems related to the fate of mankind. They are the problem of the maintenance of peace and security of various nations against the arms race and the disasters caused by a destructive nuclear war; first and foremost, the problem of obstructing the U.S. installation of medium-range nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries late this year; the problem of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of various nations against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, and big-nation expansionism and hegemonism; and the problem of establishing a new, just, and reasoned international economic order on the basis of respect for various nations' independence and sovereignty and the creation of conditions for strengthening international economic cooperation.

The LPDR delegation is pleased to note that in the recent past, the broad movements of struggle of the peoples in various countries for peace and security in the world and for the achievement and defense of national independence and economic development have been expanded and that, following the struggle movements, solidarity among the peoples has been unprecedentedly strengthened. This solidarity serves as a massive strength which can check a war and defeat bellicose schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries. The LPDR fully supports the just struggle of the peoples in Asia, African, and Latin American countries against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, and apartheid and for peace and social progress.

We highly appreciate the proposal advanced by the Political Consultative Council of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Prague in January 1983, the proposal which was reiterated at the summit conference of the treaty member countries in Moscow last June, and a new proposal adopted by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the banning of the building of antisatellite weapons and on the banning of the use of weapons in space to attack the world. These proposals show the high spirit of responsibility of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries toward peace and security of various nations and they have been widely hailed and supported by peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

The U.S. imperialists and the warmongering forces in the NATO grouping should completely consider the proposals of the Soviet Union in the interest of mankind. The LPDR has highly valued the great success of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in March this year. The final statement issued at the end of and the various resolutions adopted at the summit clearly proved the movement's important role and great influence. At the same time, we highly valued the role played by India under the leadership of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, president of the movement, who has tirelessly worked for the common interest of the movement.

We completely support the peoples of El Salvador, Puerto Rico, Chile, and Guatemala in their heroic struggles against U.S. interference and dictatorial and militaristic rulerships for genuine independence and freedom. The problem of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands has also received sympathy from our people.

We resolutely support the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and the ANC, who are heroically struggling against the South African apartheid regime for genuine independence and freedom. We solemnly condemn the imperialists and the South African apartheid regime for linking the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban volunteer forces from Angola. We stand side by side with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, and the other frontline states, who are resisting the provocations and armed aggression of the Pretoria apartheid regime. We resolutely condemn the armed provocations and encroachment on the sovereignty of Libya committed by the United States and other reactionary forces, and demand that they cease their interference in the internal affairs of Chad so as to allow the Chadian people to settle their own internal problems.

We completely support the struggle of the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic of Afghanistan to safeguard the April Revolutionary fruits and to build their country along the path they have chosen.

We support efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and demand that the United States cease creating obstacles to the convening of an international conference on this issue. We resolutely support the demand of Mauritius for regaining its sovereignty over the Diego Garcia Islands and that the United States dismantle its bases on these islands.

We strongly support the initiatives by the Mongolian People's Republic aimed at signing an agreement on nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations among the Asian and Pacific countries.

We completely support the struggle of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification of the country and for self-mastership. The United States must totally withdraw its troops from South Korea.

Mr Chairman, I would like to draw your attention to my views on a region in the world -- that is, Southeast Asia -- which has, due to its strategic and geographic location, become a contesting area for the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. Even though their policy of interference and aggression against the three Indochinese countries has been smashed, the Beijing ruling circles have not yet abandoned their scheme to weaken the three countries in order to swallow them and to open a venue for extending their expansion and hegemonism into Southeast Asia. They have implemented a policy of maintaining tension along the Sino-Lao and Sino-Vietnamese borders and along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Chinese troops stationed along the Sino-Lao and Sino-Vietnamese borders have intensified their provocative and destructive acts in various forms. Along the Thai-Kampuchean border, they have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces to use Thai soil as a base for feeding, arming, and training the remnants of the Pol Pot clique and some Khmer reactionaries for subverting and destroying the Kampuchean people's tasks of building a new life. It is clear that China is the prime culprit in destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia and is instigating, dividing, and pitting the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries.

After scoring victories in the struggles against the U.S. imperialists for national liberation and defeating the Beijing ruling circles' policy of interference, aggression, and annexation, the three Indochinese countries desire nothing but peace so as to heal war wounds, build the countries, build a new life, and establish friendly relations with the neighboring countries, including the PRC. The Lao people, like the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, always cherish the time-honored friendship with the Chinese people and will never cease to persist in restoring that traditional friendship. The three Indochinese countries have on several occasions proposed to sign an agreement with China to peacefully coexist and to normalize the relations between Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and China.

Regarding the countries in the ASEAN grouping, the Lao delegation is glad to see that a tendency for dialogue has emerged. We absolutely hope this tendency will be realized. The three Indochinese countries will never cease their efforts to promote negotiations and dialogue with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

The joint communique issued at the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea held in Vientiane in February this year reiterated that the friendly relations and cooperation between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries were the important factor guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The summit also unanimously agreed that all conflicts between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries must be settled through negotiations in the spirit of neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, and mutual cooperation to halt any external interference and subversion, and refraining from allowing foreign countries to use one's territory to oppose other countries. Laos, as well as Kampuchea and Vietnam, in the present as in the past, will steadfastly uphold this principle. The withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea on the past two occasions, therefore, testified to our intention and to the consistent stand of the SRV in respecting the independence and sovereignty of the PRK.

The seventh conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in Phnom Penh in July this year once again reiterated their proposal aimed at restoring peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and called on the ASEAN countries and China to expeditiously hold negotiations with the Indochinese countries in accordance with the political statement on Southeast Asia issued at the New Delhi Nonaligned Conference held in March this year. The three Indochinese countries are ready to discuss the spirit of this statement with the neighboring countries without any preconditions. To show their good intention, Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are willing to accept the proposal of the ASEAN countries to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, and neutrality as a basis for negotiations.

Regarding the questions of the representatives of the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries at the negotiations and the agenda of the talks, mutual agreement has to be reached between the two sides on these issues. The PRK has officially stated that its participation will not be a precondition or will not become an obstacle to such negotiations. The Lao delegation regards this as a new positive and creative factor aimed at promoting the negotiations between the countries in the two groupings.

Another new factor is the resolution unanimously adopted at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference on the problems in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchea problem and the problem of leaving the Kampuchean seat vacant. The LPDR regards the resolution on the two problems as a good basis for solving the problems between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries so as to bring peace and cooperation to this region. Regarding the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations, we regret that the United Nations still permits the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary murderous clique to assume this seat in the name of the so-called CGDK. We hail and respect the good intention of the PRK, the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, in declaring that it will not immediately assume the seat after the so-called Democratic Kampuchea is expelled from this organization.

On the basis of the good intention of the Indochinese countries, we hope that the United Nations will review its stand on the Kampuchea issue in order to preserve its faith as the defender of peace as stipulated in the UN Charter and to promote the tendency of negotiations into a fruitful reality.

Mr Chairman, the Lao people love peace, independence, and freedom and want to live in peace and friendship with the neighboring countries so that we can readily avail ourselves of national development. We have never been a threat to any particular country. However, it is absolutely deplorable that certain neighboring countries still regard our country as a target for subversion, thus worsening our relations with them to the point that they have not yet been consolidated and restored. The Chinese troops stationed along the Sino-Lao border have carried out military exercises along the border areas and have waged propaganda campaigns to oppose the Lao Government's political line and to divide Laos from its friends. More serious still, the Beijing leaders have nurtured and trained the Lao refugees, such as the Mong reactionaries, in Yunnan Province of southern China, and have smuggled them into Laos to create disturbances and to subvert the peaceful life of the Lao people. This maneuver is part of the Beijing leaders' scheme of expansionism and hegemonism against Indochina and Southeast Asia.

As to the relations with the Kingdom of Thailand, Laos and Thailand signed a joint statement in 1979 with a view to consolidating relations between the two countries on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence in order to turn the Mekong River -- common border of the two countries -- into a river of peace, friendship, and cooperation. But, in recent years, the Thai administration has failed to sincerely implement this statement. Moreover, a number of Thai leaders have even served schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists by colluding with the U.S. imperialists in using Thai territory as a sanctuary and a place for fostering and training exiled Lao reactionaries before sending them back to Laos to carry out activities to sabotage the Lao people's national development work and the traditional relations of friendship between the two peoples of Thailand and Laos, thus running counter to the interests of the two nations.

For the interests of the Thai people and for friendship between the Thai and Lao people the Thai powerholders should strictly implement the statement and solve problems in relations with Laos through negotiations. As for the United States, it is still continuing to collude with the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary powers in giving assistance to the exiled Lao reactionaries in Thailand, carrying out slanderous propaganda, provoking and interfering in the internal affairs of the LPDR. Each year at UN General Assembly they also accuse the Lao Government of using toxic chemicals against bandits in Laos.

Despite this, the Lao Government has always respected the friendly relations with the American people. In addition, with the hope of normalizing Lao-U.S. relations, the Lao Government has given opportunities for many U.S. delegations to meet with Lao authorities. But it is regrettable that until now the hope has not been realized.

In view of this situation, we are of the opinion that it is appropriate for the international community to do its best to contribute to turning this region into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

At this glorious rostrum, the Lao delegation would like to express the profound gratitude of the Lao Government and people to various friendly countries in the world and international organizations for their sympathy and support to the Lao people's cause of national defense and construction.

Mr Chairman: The 38th UN General Assembly session is continuing at a time when the international situation is very tense, a situation which has caused concern to progressive mankind. Never before has the struggle against the arms race -- a struggle to demand a reduction in armed forces, to oppose the disaster of a destructive nuclear war, and for detente and peace -- become as urgent a requirement as it is today. Never before has the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, oppression and intimidation, and for national independence, freedom, and sovereignty been as furiously and vigorously developed as it is today. Never before has the cause of economic development and the struggle for the establishment of a new, just, and reasonable international economic order become as significant in international life as it is today. Never before have the causes of the struggle for peace, national independence, and economic development of various nations been as closely related to each other as they are today. It is obvious that the most earnest aspirations of mankind in the present era are peace, national independence, social progress, prosperous and plentiful life, friendship, and international cooperation.

At this glorious rostrum, I call on the member countries of this international organization, the chairman of the UN General Assembly, and the secretary general of the United Nations to join in enhancing the efforts to enable the 38th UN General Assembly session to positively serve the earnest aspirations of the various nations in the world for peace and international security. For its part, the LPDR pledges to do its utmost, together with other member countries, to make our session achieve success as desired by all. Thank you.

Returns From UN Session

BK160629 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, returned to Vientiane on the evening of 15 October after attending the 38th UN General Assembly session for 1983, held in New York since 20 September.

Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Phoun Sipaseut was welcomed upon his arrival at Wattai airport by General Khamtai Siphandon, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade; and deputy ministers and many high-ranking cadres concerned.

Also on hand to welcome Phoun Sipaseut at the airport were SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, PRK Ambassador Ngon Phansiphon, Thai Ambassador Somphong Faichampa, French Charge d'Affairs (Garillion), U.S. Charge d'Affaires William Thomas, and UN High Commission to Laos representative Caspar Jan Kamp.

GENERAL ATHIT ON RESHUFFLE OF ARMY OFFICERS

BK160224 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday the reshuffles of the Army's high and middle-ranking officers were done properly in accordance with suitability and capability. He denied any groundless criticism that the shakeup of middle-ranking officers on Wednesday was based largely on their military academy classes.

"I never considered which classes they belonged to or which groups should be given these or those positions. But if by coincidence, the good and suitable people who were promoted happened to come from the same class, then I can't help it," said Gen Athit. He hit out at some press reports for having the penchant of emphasising the class of the officers affected by the shakeup. "After all, they are all soldiers," he noted.

Asked why Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit is still holding down the position as commander of the First Division after having been promoted as deputy commander of the First Army, General Athit said that the First Division is directly responsible for guarding the eastern frontier with Kampuchea; therefore, his presence is required. However, he noted that Maj-Gen Phichit's post in the First Division is only temporary. He continued that the general had to bear more responsibilities while still getting the same salary. "When the time comes, we will make a suitable adjustment," he noted.

Regarding General Han Linanon, chief-of-staff of the Supreme Command, General Athit said that there was a great deal of work to be delegated to such a hard-working man like General Han.

Comments on Han's Assignments

BK160300 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday he had already given assignments to his chief staff officer, Gen Han Linanon. He said Gen Han was a capable and knowledgeable person suitable for his new job. Gen Han, former commander of the Fourth Army Region, was appointed chief staff officer to Gen Athit in the annual military reshuffle in September. Gen Han had been responsible for planning work of the army for a long time before his appointment as commander of the Fourth Army Region.

"I have already given him assignments and I don't expect any problem to arise because everyone of us has the common goal of maintaining security, peace and order of the country," he said. When Gen Han was appointed chief of staff to Gen Athit there were speculations that he might quit the army. However, he later said he would accept the post if it allowed him to render good service to the country.

Gen Athit did not say whether Gen Han was given any specific assignments to handle. However, Gen Han has said that he is in the process of drafting a plan based on the "Tai Romyen" policy designed to bring about peace and order as well as economic well-being to people nationwide.

GENERAL HAN SAYS HE WANTS TO BE PRIME MINISTER

BK141210 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Chief of Staff Officers of the Supreme Command Lieutenant-General Han Linanon said he hoped to become prime minister as it would empower him to do whatever he thought beneficial to the people and the country. The outspoken general, who was former commander of the Fourth Army Region, disclosed his ambition in SIAM RAT weekly magazine this week.

Asked by the magazine about his ultimate goal if he decided to enter politics, Gen Han said that he would like to become prime minister. "If I become premier, I would be able to do what I thought to be in the best interests of the people and the country," he said. "I wish to be in that position but that depends on whether the people would choose me," he added.

Lt-Gen Han stressed that he would bring a perfect democracy to the country. When asked whether he had any plan to form his own political party, Lt-Gen Han said that it would be impossible because he had no money. He said he only had ideas and determination and when the time came he would merely join a particular party which devoted itself for the benefit of the people and the nation. But he said right now he had not yet decided to join any political party.

When asked about any influence that might discourage him from reaching his goal, Lt-Gen Han said he did not want to make any comment on that but would like to stress that if he had power in his hands he would use it for the benefit of the people. "I would not use the power for the benefit of any particular influential group," he said.

Lt-Gen Han, who is chairman of a Senate committee on dark influences, said he believed that influential people existed in every province and not just in some provinces as the Ministry of Interior had said. The general said he was confident that the new commander of the Fourth Army Region, who had been working with him for two years, would carry on his guidelines and policies to create peace in the southern provinces.

COMMUNIST, MUSLIM TERRORIST DEFECTORS TO BE FETED

BK190125 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Yala -- A ceremony to formally welcome more than 400 communist and Muslim terrorists who surrendered to the government over the past year will be held in this southern province on November 2, army officials here said. Officials of Civilian-Police-Military [unit] 43 said the ceremony, which will be broadcast live nationwide on Radio Thailand, will be held at Sirinthon Army Camp.

The ceremony was initially scheduled for late last month but was postponed. The officials said about 300 Muslim terrorists and 100 communist insurgents who surrendered to the government over the past year will take part in the ceremony.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is expected to reside over the ceremony, which will be one of the largest of its kind in the South.

Meanwhile, three Muslim terrorists belonging to the BRN [as published] movement surrendered to authorities here yesterday. They brought with them an M-16 rifle and a pistol.

More Expected to Surrender

BK180115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Fourth Army Region Commander Maj-Gen Wanchai Chitchampong said yesterday that the Government expected more insurgents to surrender to authorities. He told a press conference that communist insurgents in the South had no permanent stronghold and were operating as small mobile guerrilla groups.

Maj-Gen Wanchai said that the Fourth Army Region would continue its political and military operations against the armed insurgents, which number about 1,000.

Maj-Gen Wanchai added that 667 insurgents, 359 southern bandits, and 39 Chinese guerrillas surrendered to authorities during the first nine months of this year, while 124 insurgents and one southern bandit were arrested. He added that there were several indications which led authorities to believe that more defections were likely.

MALAYSIAN COMMUNIST ROLE IN SOUTH ASSESSED

BK141500 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 14 (AFP) -- A senior Thai security official has said there may be substance to reports that the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM) is siphoning off tourist earnings from southern Thai merchants. Special Branch Police Chief Kasem Saengmit told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP) in an interview yesterday there was evidence that ethnic Chinese merchants may be paying what amounts to protection money to the pro-Chinese CPM, particularly in Songkhla and Haadyai -- popular centres for Malaysian tourists. The CPM also appeared to have investments in tour outfits and night spots, which would tend to lend credence to recent press reports from Malaysia claiming that up to 10 percent of every Malaysian tourist dollar spent in Thailand's south was finding its way into the coffers of the CPM.

Police Major General Kasem said he had no figures on how much money might be making its way into the CPM by those means, but was not of the opinion that that CPM influence as widespread as portrayed by recent press reports out of Malaysia. He also said the CPM was likely to be raking off profits from persons engaged in illegal activities such as smuggling and the narcotics trade along and across the Thai-Malay border.

Thai Foreign Ministry officials, at least in private, said they were upset by the recent reports, which they claimed were inflammatory, inaccurate and detrimental to Thai-Malaysian relations. A senior Foreign Ministry official, who asked that his name not be revealed, told AFP that the ministry received a cable today from the Thai Embassy in Kuala Lumpur claiming that editors of one Malaysian newspaper had already "expressed regret" and promised to correct inaccuracies carried in a report concerning the alleged CPM-Thai trade links.

The Thai Embassy cable traced the reports to at least one of 19 Malaysian journalists invited to Songkhla this month by the Tourist Authority of Thailand (TAT) for a look at tourist attractions in the popular southern Thai town.

TAT and Thai immigration statistics showed that 244,870 Malaysian tourists visited southern Thailand during the first six months of this year, down from 265,983 for the same period the previous year. The total number of Malaysians visiting all of Thailand during the first half of the year was 274,747 (compared with 198,514 through mid-1982), according to the same sources. Estimates of average Malaysian tourist expenditures in the south range from 40 to 60 U.S. dollars per day, according to various Thai estimates.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE RECEIVING STATIONS -- Thailand has taken a step closer to success in telecommunications development when its 14 remote sensing ground receiving stations were opened on 1 October. The 14 stations are located in various provinces in the north, the northeast, and the south. These stations will receive satellite signals from Intelsat V now in orbit above the Indian Ocean. The remote sensing ground receiving stations will provide a 24-hour service [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83 BK]

POPULATION FIGURES -- According to the Local Administration Department, Thailand's population was 49.2 million on 30 June. Out of the total population of 49,229,561, there were 24,739,120 males and 24,490,441 females. Bangkok is the city with the largest population: 5,535,048. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 14 Sep 83 BK]

NHAN DAN ON REAGAN'S STRATEGY IN NORTHEAST ASIA VISIT

OW170811 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17 -- The U.S. President's planned visit to Northeast Asia in November 1983 and the increasing U.S. military presence in that region are clear indications that the United States considers the region to be an important part in its counter-revolutionary global strategy, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper points out: "Under the U.S. strategy, Western Europe and Northeast Asia are two potential battle fields" in a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and the world revolutionary movement. "This is a 'pincers movement' aimed at threatening the Soviet Union from two directions, Western Europe and Northeast Asia, forcing it to fight on two fronts at the same time. It should be noted by the way that the U.S.-masterminded South Korean airliner incident for espionage mission over the Soviet defence system was part of its plan for a future nuclear war".

The paper notes that Northeast Asia constitutes an important link between U.S. military bases in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and a springboard for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to intervene in the flashpoints in the Middle East when necessary.

"That's why," the paper continues, "Washington is deploying the three strategic measures, i.e. forcing Japan to strengthen its armed forces and increase its military alliance with the United States; modernizing the South Korean Armed Forces with South Korea as a 'front post' of the United States' anti-Soviet strategy in Asia, and strengthening the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance; and finally increasing collusion with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists against the Soviet Union".

The United States has let Japan play an increasingly important role in this strategy, the paper further notes.

On the other hand, NHAN DAN goes on, "Washington has more and more openly collaborated with Beijing in the military field, supplying it with many kinds of modern weapons and military equipment and high technology, including nuclear technology. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's recent trip to Tokyo, Seoul and Beijing as well as U.S. President Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea this November and to China in spring next year are obviously aimed at expediting this strategy. As a matter of fact, Washington is scheming to set up a U.S.-controlled 'super bloc' which would include the other NATO countries, China, the 'Eastern NATO' -- as China styles itself-- together with Japan and South Korea which have signed bilateral security treaties with the United States. This 'super bloc' would bring pressure to bear upon and provoke the Soviet Union from both sides, thus posing a serious threat to peace and security of all nations in Northeast Asia and the whole region of Asia and the Pacific as well".

"However", NHAN DAN points out, "Washington's hope to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union in Northeast Asia is only wishful thinking. The paper recalls the stern warning made by Soviet Party General Secretary Yu V Andropov on September 28, 1983, to the effect that the Soviet Union would deal an appropriate riposte at any attempt to break the existing military-strategic balance".

NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEWED ON INDOCHINA TROUBLES

PM181201 London MORNING STAR in English 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach undated London interview with Chris Myant: "The Lessons of Napalm"]

[Text] What better voice than that of Vietnam to speak about the terrifying dangers of world war, a war in which weapons of mass destruction from napalm to nuclear bombs would inevitably and quickly be brought in to play?

This week Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been in London on his way home from the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York.

It was a private visit, though he was able to meet Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce. But his views on the urgency of the issue of peace or war were not matters he wanted to keep private for one moment.

As he told the UN assembly: "Just one irresponsible act by a state leader could plunge this world into a global crisis with unprecedented consequences."

As the representative of a people only recently devastated by the most destructive war in human history those were words which have more meaning, more real experience, behind them than the nightmare visions of nuclear holocaust the rest of us can conjure up.

"Vietnam," he told me in London, "has been the victim of the bloodiest war of aggression ever in world history.

"Vietnam desires peace most heartily. We support all proposals for stopping the arms race, for detente, for disarmament and for world peace. At the same time we are against wars of aggression and intervention.

"I must draw your attention to the fact that in these past 40 years, during which the world has enjoyed peace, the amount of bombs and ammunition used against the Vietnamese people was far beyond that used in two previous world wars."

In Vietnam's view the Reagan administration is trying to push the world back into cold war brinkmanship of the '50s.

And that in the minds of everyone in Vietnam means a potential world scale replay of the Tonkin Gulf incident -- when U.S. naval ships pretended they had been attacked by North Vietnamese forces in order to con Congress into backing the bombing war and the arrival of half a million ground forces in the South.

But the White House's policy is not restricted simply to the combination of the exploitation of "hot spots" in different parts of the world -- the Pacific, Middle East or Central America.

The minister made a particular point at the UN of linking these with the increasingly serious world economic crisis.

The fierce eruption of trade and monetary wars, the unprecedented escalation of Third World foreign debts, the growing gap between developed and developing countries, all these have come at a time when all negotiations on the world economy remain deadlocked.

Just as it is the U.S. which is pushing the nuclear arms race, so it is Washington which is "making every effort to maintain the existing unfair international economic order," he told UN delegates. President Reagan has opposed world level North-South negotiations, wrecked the recent sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and refused to sign the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea.

"Obviously the U.S. does not want to embark on the path of negotiation to eliminate the inequality in international economic relations. It wants only to use its economic superiority to force other countries to accede to the existing international economic order." Given its economic and technological superiority the U.S. was the only state which could afford to spend its way into world military superiority. It was this fact which lay at the root of world tensions today.

"Ten years after the end of the Vietnam war, the U.S. authorities are now repeating that which led to the Vietnam war," he said, ramming home a message which is increasingly apparent to a growing number of UN states.

The tragedy for Vietnam is that while the world stands on the brink of a new Vietnam -- either in the Middle East or in Central America -- "Indochina still enjoys no peace or stability."

The Reagan administration, China and governments in the Association of South East Asian Nations are continuing to press for a world wide boycott of Socialist Vietnam while backing the exiled Pol Pot remnants.

Mr Thach told me he was optimistic for the prospects of peace in the region. But, he explained, "a real and lasting peace in Southeast Asia can be achieved only when the scheme of the U.S., China and reactionary circles in ASEAN are checked and foiled." There may, in fact, be some slight shift in the British Government's attitude on this. Before he resigned during the Falklands crisis, Lord Carrington was active in pushing the case of the coalition of exiled Kampuchean leaders, now the British presence in this has fallen somewhat.

Vietnamese and Kampucheans quip today that there is more trouble and turmoil in Thailand, let alone the Philippines, than there is in Kampuchea, so why not accept the facts and recognise the Heng Samrin government?

Instead, 40 years after British troops arrived in Saigon to pave the way for a return of the French following the defeat of Japan, London still uses Kampuchea as an excuse for trying to freeze out Vietnam from world affairs.

How would Mr Thach like to see relations develop? I asked.

"Vietnam's policy is to put the past aside and to look to the future.

"Vietnam and Great Britain have a common interest in peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as trade, even though, between the two countries, there are differences on many world issues."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES VISIT BY USSR'S ALIYEV

0141159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] On 14 October 1983, the SRV Foreign Ministry issued the following communique: At the invitation of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, a Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, will pay an official friendship visit to the SRV by the end of October 1983.

NHAN DAN ON BUILDING, CONSOLIDATING DEFENSE FORCES

BK181311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 16 Oct 83

[NHAN DAN unattributed article: "Strengthen All-People's National Defense and Firmly Defend the Socialist Fatherland" -- date not given]

[Text] The SRV's present national defense, as the Fifth VCP Congress pointed out, must be all-round and modern and based on the task of constantly consolidating and strengthening the working people's collective mastery in all fields. It is closely linked to the strength of the three nations in the Indochinese peninsula, to the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and to the strength of the present era's three revolutionary currents.

In building and consolidating national defense, we must mobilize and organize the entire people to simultaneously engage in national construction and stand ready to fight and defend the fatherland. All our people are dutybound to participate in consolidating national defense on the basis of actively building, consolidating, and constantly perfecting the system of collective socialist mastery in the political, economic, and cultural fields on a national scale and in each locality.

Each Vietnamese citizen is to struggle to become a good worker in socialist construction and, at the same time, a stalwart combatant in the defense of the socialist fatherland. Each factory, construction site, enterprise, and cooperative is both a production and combat unit. Each district is an agro-industrial economic structure and, at the same time, a military fortress defending the fatherland. Each province is an industrial-agricultural economic structure and, at the same time, a strategic unit of all-people national defense and people's war for national defense.

The entire country is a mammoth site for building socialism and, at the same time, a unified battleground where all efforts are concentrated on defeating the enemy. In peacetime, all our people are to heighten vigilance, strive for combat readiness, and work hard to build a powerful and prosperous country. They are determined to foil the enemy's war of sabotage and are ready to defeat his war of aggression on any scale.

In the event of war they will carry out the slogan: The entire country fights the aggressor enemy, and all people are soldiers. They will quickly and promptly reserve all their strength for the frontline to fight and defeat the aggressor enemy and firmly defend our rear. They will be resolved to annihilate the aggressors, defend each sacred inch of the fatherland, and protect the proletarian dictatorship, the system of collective socialist mastery, peaceful labor, and revolutionary gains of our people of all nationalities, thereby contributing to the defense of the three Indochinese countries' revolutionary cause and of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Holding firm to this guideline, our people must concentrate efforts on satisfactorily carrying out some of the following main tasks in order to build a firm and strong all-people's national defense:

First, all people must be determined to defeat the enemy's war of sabotage. We must constantly improve our country's defense posture and be ready to defeat a large-scale war of aggression that might be waged by the Chinese reactionary clique.

Defeating the enemy's war of sabotage is an extremely important and urgent political task that is related to the two present strategic duties of our country's revolution. All our people must thoroughly understand the malicious and wicked objectives of the enemy's war of sabotage, constantly heighten vigilance, and be aware of the difficult, complex, and protracted character of our struggle. We must develop the general strength of the system of proletarian dictatorship, the state's managerial effect, and the working people's right to collective mastery; use the masses' strength as a basis for this struggle, and the public security and armed forces as its effective support; and actively develop and protect our forces in all respects. While actively taking precautionary measures, we must resolutely take the initiative in attacking and repeatedly attacking the enemy in order to frustrate all his schemes and acts of sabotage; ensure political security, social order, and safety; and make our country stronger in all respects and under all circumstances. We must prevent, ward off, and foil the enemy plot to wage a large-scale war of aggression.

To be ready to foil the enemy plot to wage a war of aggression, we must continue to improve our national defense posture, ensuring that the entire country and each locality will constantly be prepared for an capable of coping with all eventualities. We must affirm and constantly strengthen our strategic determination, our strategic plans, and our strategic deployment system; determine where is the frontline and where is the rear; and set up strategic regions, theaters of operation, and rear bases of the entire country and of each theater of operation. Under all war circumstances, it is necessary to exploit favorable conditions, overcome our country's topographical difficulties, and continue to consolidate and strengthen the defense system in the frontline areas and important strategic areas of the country, especially northern border and coastal provinces, central highland provinces, and key areas on the first frontline. This defense posture must be closely linked to those of the other two Indochinese countries.

Building and defending the fatherland's border and frontline areas is the responsibility of localities, central-level sectors, and people throughout the country. It consists of giving all-round assistance to and creating the best conditions for the people in border provinces to develop their potential and strength, and make their localities comprehensively firm and strong. A movement to give assistance to border provinces in their construction and combat activities must be launched throughout the country. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to study and build a people's defense network in people's war for national defense. People's defense, which has long been called civil defense, involves defending the rear, maintaining all aspects of its activities, and protecting the people's lives and property and the economic, political, cultural, social, and military establishments in the rear in time of war.

The second task is to build national defense potentials on the basis of accelerating socialist construction and closely coordinating economic development with national defense and vice versa.

The most basic requirement for building national defense in all respects -- political, moral, economic, military, cultural, and scientific and technical -- consists of striving to implement the party's socialist revolutionary line, holding firm to proletarian dictatorship, promoting the working people's right to collective mastery, carrying out the three revolutions at the same time, accelerating socialist industrialization, shaping a system of socialist collective mastery, and building large-scale socialist production, a new culture, and a new socialist man.

Specifically, yearly state plans of the entire country and of each locality must be fulfilled most satisfactorily. As the enemy is frantically stepping up his very malicious war of sabotage, protecting the economy and the people's labor fruits, and struggling against the enemy's schemes of sabotage are now very important tasks.

Building and protecting the economy must be closely related to each other; the same holds true for national defense and security which must rely firmly on the people's strength.

In building socialism, we must satisfactorily combine economy with national defense and vice versa, and combine other construction activities with national defense. Concerning the combination of economy and national defense, the fifth party congress pointed out a number of fundamental orientations as follows: Combine economy with national defense and vice versa in a basic long-term direction and at the same time, make plans for prompt adjustments to meet any contingency with a view to ensuring victory over the enemy; score good results in planning and zoning economic areas, distributing the workforce, distributing production forces, and developing economic-technical branches to create a unified strategic position with which to gain mastery in both economy and national defense on a national scale as well as in each locality; and combine economy with national defense in both the central and local economies in order to resolve the issue of local rear service in national defense. Plans must be made to mobilize the national economy for war against aggression, strengthen national defense industry accordingly, and at the same time tap its capability for developing the economy.

While constantly enhancing its fighting strength and combat readiness, the army must participate in economic construction. It is necessary to formulate plans and make preparations for gearing the national economy for war against aggression, rapidly shifting the economy from peacetime to wartime in an organized and systematic manner, meeting the demands of war most speedily with the largest supplies of manpower and materials, ensuring the demands of the people's defense, and satisfying the pressing demands for the continued development of the national economy and the people's life in wartime.

The third task is to make the people's army and the mass armed forces firm and strong to serve as the nucleus for the all-people war for national defense. The fifth party congress pointed out that we must develop the people's armed forces in line with the concept of the people's war and all-people's national defense, which consist of regular and local troops as well as standing and reserve forces that are proportionately and uniformly organized with sufficient numerical strength and an ever higher level of quality. Utmost attention must be given to developing the militia and self-defense forces. All categories of troops must be organized into mobile and local forces that operate in a coordinated manner to ensure firm mastery of the battlefields and strong offensives.

It is necessary to make the people's public security forces clear, firm, and strong in all respects to truly serve as a sharp tool of the proletarian dictatorship state.

We maintain a standing army with a numerical strength sufficient to serve as a nucleus for the entire people to actively and victoriously cope with all eventualities while facing an enemy which has a numerically large army and shares a common border with us, firmly defend national independence and freedom, and fulfill our international duties. The people's army must be a symbol of the military strength of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland, a stern warning to all kinds of enemies, and the pride and firm confidence of our people in the cause of national defense and construction. Efforts must be made to develop and enhance the comprehensive strength of the people's army in the political, ideological, and organizational fields, and with regard to both human resources and technical equipment as well as to the quality and capability of cadres and combatants, and to develop military science and art as well as military science and technology.

The party congress also pointed out that even greater attention must be given to caring for the material and spiritual life of soldiers. Army activities are of a special nature and they differ from economic activities in many points. Soldiers must stand ready to go anywhere, carry out any task, undertake the most difficult and dangerous missions, and sacrifice even their own lives to defend the country's sovereignty and the people's happiness. Therefore, along with enhancing the soldiers' awareness, our party and state pay adequate attention to ensuring their livelihood satisfactorily and adopt correct policies for army building. Utmost attention must be given to the contingent of cadres who consider military service as their career. Efforts must be made to satisfactorily carry out the various policies for families of fallen heroes, war invalids, and discharged or reassigned military men.

We must step up efforts to develop the militia and self-defense forces in a truly vigorous and ubiquitous manner, especially in the border and coastal areas, on off-shore islands, and in other strategically important areas. We must also expand military training activities among the people, develop national defense physical fitness and sports, and devise and apply diverse forms of military education suitable for different age groups so as to prepare the entire people satisfactorily in the political, ideological, and military fields for the people's war of national defense under modern conditions.

Building the all-people national defense is the duty of the entire people under party leadership. In the current situation, our endeavor to build and consolidate national defense and to combine economy with national defense and vice versa is faced with very basic advantages as well as with difficulties and complexities. Therefore, it is all the more necessary to mobilize the forces of all the people and rely on the strength of the laboring people as collective masters. All party committee echelons must really pay attention to guiding this task.

All sectors and localities must join in mobilizing all the forces of the proletarian dictatorship system and the masses for the consolidation of national defense and security. This is a very basic condition for defeating all the enemy's perfidious designs, making our fatherland even firmer and stronger with each passing day, firmly defending national independence and sovereignty, and contributing to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

ARMY JOURNAL EXPLAINS NEW LEADERSHIP MECHANISM

BK130630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Oct 83

["Excerpt" from unattributed article in TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "The New Leadership Mechanism: A Sharp Tool for Strengthening Party Leadership Over the Army and National Defense" -- month not given]

[Text] The new mechanism of party leadership over the army is both a component and an application of the mechanism of the party assuming leadership, the people exerting mastery, and the state administering management to the characteristics, situation, and tasks of the army. The foremost requirement of the new leadership mechanism is that every effort must be made to achieve the basic objective set forth by the resolution of the fifth party congress. This objective is that the party must exert direct, centralized, and unified leadership over the armed forces in the political and ideological as well as organizational fields; must ceaselessly enhance the army's working class nature; and must see to it that the army is boundlessly loyal to the fatherland and socialism, develops strong attachments for the working people, absolutely submits itself to party leadership, stands ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the socialist fatherland, zealous-y works for national construction, and fulfills its international duty.

To ensure the fulfillment of this foremost requirement, the new leadership mechanism is built on the basis of the following main principles:

-- The party Central Committee, through the direct and permanent agency of the Political Bureau, shall exert direct, centralized, and unified leadership over the VPA in all respects.

-- The one-commander system shall be implemented at all army echelons on the basis of the CPV exerting direct, centralized, and unified leadership over the VPA in all respects.

-- Military councils shall be set up at all echelons as collective military leadership organizations to strengthen the one-commander system.

-- The system of party committee echelons from the top down to the echelon directly above the basic echelon shall be abolished. The political organs at all VPA echelons shall be party leadership organs in charge of party and political work in the army.

-- Basic party organizations in the army shall be established in strict accordance with the CPV statutes and party Central Committee regulations.

-- The appointment of cadres, including commanders and political directors, from the divisional or equivalent echelon up as well as the designation of political council members at all echelons must be approved by the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat.

The new leadership mechanism is a complete system encompassing the organization and method of the party Central Committee's leadership over the army and national defense, the implementation of the one-commander system, and the setting up of military councils, the renovation of the functions and duties of the political organ system, and the building of pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations and mass organizations. Each organization in this mechanism has its own position, functions, and duties, forming a unified body aimed at strengthening the party leadership and highly developing the individual managerial responsibilities of commanders and the right to collective mastery of cadres and combatants so that they can satisfactorily fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and the state.

The one-commander system is a very important organizational principle in the army's building and combat activities. Under the party's direct, centralized, and unified leadership over the army in all respects, the one-commander system ensures high development of the responsibilities of commanders at all echelons and helps maintain firmness and flexibility of modern operational command, strict and just discipline, and the rigorous organizational character of the building, management, and command of troops.

On the basis of the party line, the constitution, the law, state regulations, and military orders, commanders are invested with full authority by the party and the state within the limits of the duties entrusted to them and assume responsibility before the party, the state, and higher-echelon commanders for operational command, troop building and management, implementation of party and state positions and policies, and fulfillment of their units' tasks.

In discharging their functions, commanders must closely coordinate with political organs and basic party organizations. They must promptly inform political directors and basic party committee secretaries of their tasks, of the upper-echelon directives and orders, and of their future positions and measures and make suggestions on matters that need leadership, thereby ensuring fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to their units by the upper echelon.

Commanders of local military organs and local force and border guard units submit themselves to the centralized and unified guidance of higher-echelon commanders and the leadership of local party committee echelons.

The military council is an organization of collective military leadership designed to strengthen the one-commander system. Its basic functions are to ensure the constant combat-readiness of troops, guarantee the high quality of military training and political education, firmly maintain army discipline, consolidate and enhance the effectiveness of the one-commander system, and increase the fighting strength of units. In its capacity as a collective military leadership organization, the military council collectively considers and decides on major policies and measures concerning important problems in the activities and life of troops in strict accordance with the regulations established for each echelon. However, it does not make decisions on combat resolutions and plans, on the norms of troop activity plans, and on party building work. Concerning cadre work, the council conducts collective discussions and settles matters on a majority-vote basis within the limits of its managerial authority.

Military councils at the military region, armed service, and army corps levels assume responsibility before the party Central Committee, the government, and the National Defense Ministry for the implementation of party and government resolutions and of orders and directives issued by the national defense minister.

The military council operates according to the collective principle and issues resolutions on a majority-vote basis. The resolutions issued by the military council of each echelon are reflected in the orders and directives of the commander of the same echelon.

Party and political work in the army is a very important part of the party's activities aimed at leading the armed forces in successfully carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party and the state. Doing party and political work is a matter of principle in the party's building of revolutionary armed forces. All party and political work activities must be aimed at achieving the basic objective of ensuring that cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and employees are boundlessly loyal to the socialist fatherland, the people, and the party's ideal; closely unite around the party Central Committee; outstandingly fulfill all tasks entrusted by the party and the state; build firm and strong units; and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously.

Party and political work in the army must closely follow the requirements of political and military tasks and be closely linked with military, scientific, technical, and logistic work.

In the new leadership mechanism, the functions of the political organs in the army have been renovated to further strengthen party leadership over the army. If, in the past political organs were bodies which assisted party committees and unit commanders in carrying out party and political work, then in the new leadership mechanism, the political organs at all levels are organs of party leadership in charge of party and political work in the army.

The system of political organs in the army is composed of: The General Political Department for the entire army; political departments at the level of military regions, armed services, army corps, and equivalent units; and political offices at the level of armed branches, divisions, and equivalent units. The person in charge of a political organ is political director.

The General Political Department is the political organ for the entire army. The party Central Committee, by means of the direct and permanent agency of the Secretariat, leads party and political work in the army through the General Political Department.

The General Political Department is an organ which assists the Secretariat in leading party and political work in the army. At the same time, it is a general department subordinate to the National Defense Ministry.

The political department, on the basis of General Political Department directives on party and political work and of the orders issued by the commander of its own echelon, formulates concrete positions and measures to satisfactorily carry out party and political work and political tasks assigned by the upper echelon.

The political offices are where the party and political tasks of primary units are directly organized and implemented. Basic party organizations in the army are established in regiments or equivalent units, battalions of brigades, other battalions, companies and education services of various institutes and officer schools; in the various departments or offices of agencies, and in hospitals and national defense factories.

The basic party organizations of local military organs and regional forces and border defense force units are established in accordance with the regulations on party organizations in the Vietnam People's Army and are placed under the leadership of regional party committees. At the same time, they receive guidance from higher political organs.

As the party's primary and fundamental cells, basic party organizations in the army constitute a component of the party's foundation linking the party with the masses. They are the place where party members are educated, forged, recruited and screened. They are the immediate channel through which the party lines, guidelines and policies are introduced into basic units and are also where these lines, guidelines and policies are organized and implemented.

Basic party organizations are where all the positive factors of party members and people are gathered and developed in the organization and implementation of the party-state lines, tasks, guidelines and policies. Basic party organizations must scrupulously implement the party's resolutions and directives in conformity with their leadership function. They must closely link the tasks concerning the party and the masses with the military, specialized and production tasks in order to develop the general strength of basic units and promote the positive factors in the struggle against negativism.

All the activities of basic party organizations must be directed toward ensuring the fulfillment of the units' duties such as combat preparedness, combat, study, work and productive labor with discipline, good quality and high results. We must pay the utmost attention to making the party firm, strong and wholesome by enhancing the quality of party members, especially key cadres in basic units.

The strength and effectiveness of party leadership is directly manifested in basic party organizations. The fifth party congress resolution has clearly specified: Enhancing the militancy, initiative, creativity and stability of party bases, especially party chapters, in conformity with their positions and importance always remains the primary responsibility of the entire party.

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Unions and trade unions are mass organizations in the army. Youth unions are schools of communism for youths and the party's right hand and reserve body. Trade unions are schools of communism, economic management and state management for the working class. These organizations are established in basic units and placed under the direct leadership of basic party committees and under the guidance of higher political organs.

The people's collective mastery is considerably manifested through mass organizations. As a result, only by making youth and trade unions firm and strong, can we adequately develop the people's collective mastery, and, on this basis, intensify party leadership over the army.

The renovation and perfection of the party leadership mechanism over the army constitutes a new developmental step in our party's organizational task which is in line with the situation of the revolution and the development of our armed forces in the new stage. The renovation and perfection of the party leadership mechanism over the army and national defense is a major task of our party and army. It is primarily the direct responsibility of party organizations in the army.

The party committees of all echelons from the military regions, army corps and armed branches and services to divisions must develop their role in leadership to the fullest extent so as to most satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of maintaining combat preparedness, fighting, training and building. At the same time, they must uphold their responsibility positively and actively in order to comprehensively prepare for the implementation of the new leadership mechanism. They should not slacken for a minute, especially during the process of shifting from the current leadership mechanism to the new one.

AUSTRALIAINQUIRY INTO SOVIET DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION ENDS

BK140943 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The Hope Royal Commission investigating the circumstances of the expulsion in April of the Soviet diplomat Mr Valeriy Ivanov has taken its final submissions. The inquiry, which is part of a more comprehensive investigation into Australia's security and intelligence services, has taken some 4 1/2 months. The royal commissioner, Mr Justice Hope, said it had been a long and arduous inquiry. He said he expected his report to take at least a month to complete.

During the final submissions today, the commission was told there was no evidence to support claims that the deputy prime minister, Mr Bowen, had been careless about national security. Counsel for the government, Mr McHugh, said there was no substance in yesterday's submission that Mr Bowen had been indiscreet on a number of occasions and careless in matters of national security.

COURT HEARS DETAILS OF PLOT AGAINST COMOROS

BK170955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Melbourne Magistrate Court has been told that three men had plotted to overthrow the government of the small island republic of Comoros off the southeast coast of Africa. (William Lug), 31, (Dieter Borawick), 30, and (John Myer), 23 -- all of Geelong -- were arrested in March this year after federal police raided the 9-meter yacht Sinbad in Portland harbor about 200 km west of Melbourne.

In his opening address, the crown prosecutor, Mr (Richard Meadman), said the men had been recruited by a man called (John Pilgrim) to assist in the overthrow of the Government of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, near Madagascar. The prosecutor said Mr (Pilgrim) was acting on behalf of the son of the former ruler of the island, Prince (Karmal). He said the main invasion force was to consist of 30 mercenary soldiers recruited in Britain and little resistance was expected from the Comoros defence forces. Mr (Meadman) said the three men were to sail the yacht to Reunion Island where final plans for the invasion would be made. The case is continuing.

BRIEFS

GUIDED-MISSILE FRIGATE CONSTRUCTION -- The federal government has decided to go ahead with the construction of two guided-missile frigates for the Navy at the Williamstown naval dockyard in Melbourne. The contract worth \$830 million, or nearly U.S. \$760 million, is conditional on a formal agreement for industrial peace between unions and the dockyard management. The minister for defense, Mr Scholes, told Parliament that in the past there had been some very serious problems in the local construction of vessels for the Navy. But he said recent changes in management in work practices had led to a marked improvement in Williamstown performance. Mr Scholes said the contract for the ships, which are expected to be delivered early next decade, would mean a continued employment of more than 2,000 people of at Williamstown for the next 10 years. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Oct 83 BK]

MOKHTAR INTERVIEWED ON ASEAN-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

BK141347 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The whole spectrum of ASEAN-Australian relations will be reviewed at the forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta next month. In an interview with SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation] the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said Australia's stand on Kampuchea was just one aspect which would be discussed. ASEAN, he said, was upset by Australia's refusal to cosponsor the group's UN draft resolution on Kampuchea. Dr Mokhtar dismissed Australia's argument that ASEAN's other friends, such as the United States or China, also did not cosponsor the draft. He pointed out that, unlike Australia, the United States and China had never cosponsored the ASEAN proposal. He said the Australian decision indicated a significant departure from its previous policy.

Dr Mokhtar said there were several views with ASEAN on how to respond to the Australian position. Some members have called for sanctions while others felt that too strong a response would give undue importance to Canberra's stand. Dr Mokhtar added that Australia would not be in a position to influence events one way or the other.

POLICE FIRE SHOTS AT UNIVERSITY PROTESTERS

BK191120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Army and police fired shots into the air today to disperse hundreds of students in front of private Jayabaya University, eastern Jakarta in the second day of protest against the administration, the evening newspaper SINAR HARAPAN reported today. Students were prevented from entering the university campus by troops and were told that the university had been closed for the next two months as a security measure. The closure followed incidents yesterday in which at least three students were wounded and 100 million rupiah (100,000 dollars) worth of damage was done to university buildings, the paper said.

The popular evening newspaper TERBIT reported that thousands of students protested the closure of the university today. A TERBIT reporter, was said to have been slightly wounded as shots were fired to disperse the crowd of demonstrators. The reporter said a woman next to him was wounded in her hand by a bullet.

SINAR HARAPAN quoted a police source as saying that a few students had been detained yesterday for interrogation but that nobody had been arrested.

The students were protesting against a decision by the rector to cancel an earlier commitment to cut student fees by 30 per cent. They said they were also angry at the dismissal of the president of the student's senate who had been pressing for the cut. SINAR HARAPAN and TERBIT today quoted students as saying their reactions had been triggered by the rough treatment by campus guards.

STORES, HOUSES COLLAPSE IN SULAWESI EARTHQUAKE

BK190650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0646 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Two stores and 15 houses collapsed in the town of Tolitoli in central Sulawesi when the area was hit by an earthquake estimated to have an intensity of 6 to 7 on the Richter scale, ANTARANEWS agency reported today. Streetwalkers lost their balance and fell, while electricity cables snapped loose putting the town into complete darkness when the quake struck last Sunday, the report said. There were no reports of human casualties so far, the report said, quoting a provincial administration spokesman.

MALAYSIAPAPER VIEWS THACH-ASEAN MINISTERS KAMPUCHEA TALKS

BK131319 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 83 p 8

[Zainah Anwar "reports" from New York: "Appeal for Partial Viet Withdrawal: ASEAN Still Hopeful of Favourable Response"]

[Excerpts] While the three ASEAN foreign ministers, who met their Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach here last week, came away dissatisfied with the Vietnamese continued inflexibility, obduracy and vagueness, they remain hopeful for the fact that Nguyen Co Thach had not rejected outright their recent appeal for the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops on a territorial basis.

If anything at all, this was the only positive element that came out of the three separate meetings attended by Malaysia's Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Thailand's Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Indonesia's Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Mr Thach had told them he was willing to consider the appeal, once he was given the assurance that it was strictly an ASEAN appeal and it would not be incorporated into the ASEAN-sponsored UN resolution on Kampuchea which deplores the continued occupation of Kampuchea and calls for the withdrawal of the foreign forces.

A senior ASEAN official said he expected the Vietnamese to come out with some response within a month or two, initially with questions to clarify the joint appeal which calls for the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops on a territorial basis, a ceasefire and introduction of peace-keeping force-observer groups in the withdrawn area.

To ASEAN, the appeal was not only designed to coincide with the UN General Assembly to drum up support for the resolution on Kampuchea, but also to offer Vietnam what they feel is a workable and acceptable way out of the problem.

Whether this appeal will gather dust, together with other calls, resolutions and proposals for the solution of the Kampuchean problem remains to be seen. But there is some cautious optimism in ASEAN that this appeal is concrete and workable and could yet be acceptable to Vietnam.

According to one ASEAN source here, Mr Thach is still talking about a 5 plus 2 formula (ASEAN with Vietnam and Laos, without the Heng Samrin regime) which he first proposed to Tan Sri Ghazali at the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi in March. But the ASEAN foreign ministers in a subsequent meeting in Bangkok did not endorse that proposal as there was strong opposition, particularly from Thailand which felt Vietnam was trying to entice ASEAN into a trap of protracted negotiations and then using this opportunity to tell the international community to keep quiet on the problem as the countries in the region are trying to solve it.

According to the high level source who had also met with Mr Thach, the latter was still not willing to state that should there be such a meeting, the topic would only be Kampuchea and not on the general subject of Southeast Asian security.

"If he can convince us he's really serious about talking about Kampuchea, we'll agree to talk on the 5 plus 2 basis. But if he's talking in general about Southeast Asian security, U.S. bases in the Philippines and Indonesia's East Timor, then he is not serious.

"We're not going to fall into a trap of protracted talks and for the Vietnamese to tell the world to leave us alone as were already negotiating," said the source.

The Vietnamese who had written to non-aligned countries that ASEAN and Vietnam were already engaged in a dialogue as their propaganda for the General Assembly, continued with this line here even though ASEAN had denied it. They tried to insert a paragraph on this at the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned movement here, but it was thrown out when ASEAN protested.

Mr Thach, for the first time too, attended official dinners given by the Chinese mission and also the ASEAN Foreign Ministers here, sitting at separate tables but close enough to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mr Son Sann and Mr Khieu Samphan, leaders of the tripartite coalition Government fighting against Vietnamese occupation of their country.

"He's trying to show others that he is our friend," said a senior Malaysian official here. "But whether this is merely propaganda or whether there's more to it, we don't know."

If there is anything that ASEAN is certain of; it is that the problem is a long way off from being solved. "We have a long way to go," said Tan Sri Ghazali in an interview. "The longer the stalemate continues, the better it is for the two big powers (China and the Soviet Union) who want to entrench their positions in the country and the region."

MUSA HITAM ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK141109 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Malaysia has called on all UN members, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, to extend their full support and cooperation to revitalize the world body. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, in a speech before the UN General Assembly in New York, said the inability and ineffectiveness of the United Nations could be overcome if each member state fulfills its moral obligation and duty to make it work. He noted that the world continues to be confronted by various kinds of political, economic and security problems which the United Nations has not been able to resolve.

Our correspondent, Lukman Halim, reports that Datuk Musa's wideranging speech covered regional and international issues. He said the deputy prime minister also drew attention to the question of Palestine, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict and Antarctica. According to Datuk Musa, one of the most immediate and urgent problems facing the United Nations today was the question of Palestine. He said that the recent international conference in Geneva had taken a major step forward toward resolving the question, which was the core of the West Asian conflict and all its aspects.

On Kampuchea, Datuk Musa said the continued Vietnamese military occupation in violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter posed a great threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to international peace and security. He stressed that attempts at Vietnamization of Kampuchea must cease. Malaysia, together with its ASEAN partners, would continue to pursue vigorously the objective of a peaceful solution.

On Afghanistan, the deputy prime minister said the Afghan people remain the victims of aggression and military occupation. He called on the Soviet Union to show greater sincerity and earnestness toward the UN peace process to bring about an early solution to the problem.

Commenting on the Iran-Iraq conflict, Datuk Musa Hitam said Malaysia welcomed the efforts of the nonaligned movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to try and end the tragic fighting.

Discusses Economic Problems

BK141111 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Malaysia has drawn UN attention to the urgent need for a redress of the international economic system. In a hard-hitting speech at the General Assembly in New York this morning, the deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, said Malaysia believes that current international economic problems require restructuring. He also touched on the basic issue of major primary commodities.

Malaysia, Datuk Musa said, felt that negative effect had depressed prices for its commodities. Malaysia's earlier hope that international commodity agreements would help stabilize prices had been disproved by the lack of political will, goodwill and cooperation from consumer nations.

Our correspondent, Lukman Halim, said the deputy prime minister's wide-ranging address covered the entire international spectrum.

OFFICER ON AIRPORT ALERT AGAINST TERRORISTS

BK161221 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Police have distributed throughout the country descriptions of a group of international terrorists planning to hijack an aircraft in Malaysia. The Inspector-General of Police, Tan Sri Haniff Omar, said the description had also been sent to security personnel at all hotels and areas usually frequented by foreigners.

According to him, police have received information about the terrorists -- comprising Algerians, Italians, and South Yemenis -- and the hijack plan about 2 weeks ago. Following this, a 180-man antihijack commando unit has been deployed at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. Police personnel at all airports and airfields throughout the nation have been placed on the alert.

Tan Sri Haniff explained that the move was taken because information received by both police and Interpol revealed that the target for the hijacking could be any airport at an unspecified airfield in the country, and not necessarily at Subang.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT

BK141005 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] In future, anyone found guilty of being a spy or an agent of a foreign country under the Official Secrets Act, 1972, may be sentenced to life imprisonment under amendments to the act. The Official Secrets Amendment Act bill was tabled in Parliament today by the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Mr Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, for a first reading.

Under Section 3 of the act, anyone found guilty could be jailed for not less than 14 years or fined not more than 20,000 ringgit or both. Under the amendments, anyone approached by any other person or a foreign agent to obtain official secrets for him is required to immediately report to the police. If he is a government officer, it will be sufficient for him to make a written report to his head of department. Anyone failing to do this could be jailed up to 5 years or fined not exceeding 20,000 ringgit, or both. The same sentence can be imposed on anyone found guilty of being a source of trust for a foreign agent.

BANKING CIRCLES TALK OF ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

HK190306 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Oct 83 Business News, p 8

[Article by Manila correspondent John Williamson]

[Text] The Philippine Central Bank has clamped a tight lid on the outflow of hard currencies in a major effort to head off a breakdown of the nation's financial system.

Talk in banking circles is of a collapse by the end of the year unless the position improves dramatically and swiftly. The Central Bank governor, Mr Jaime Laya, summoned bankers and importers yesterday to appeal for support of measures to ease a balance of payments deficit threatening to hit an all-time high of U.S. \$1.6 billion. Mr Laya returned to Manila on Monday after securing backing from 10 leading bank creditors in New York for a 90-day suspension in the repayment of principal obligations to some 350 banks. There is still no word on interest repayments.

"We expect to be able to finish the evaluation of our foreign exchange inflows and outflows during the 90-day period, after which we will reformulate a more lasting financing plan for the rest of 1983 and 1984," Mr Laya said. "The next 90-day period is not going to be easy for us and I'm asking for the cooperation of the entire banking system," he said.

The Central Bank imposed a "temporary moratorium" on the opening of import letters of credit by local banks and the outright remittance to the local banking system of earnings by exporters and overseas construction companies. It also ordered the revocation of privileges by companies authorized to repay foreign obligations through export deductions. Commercial banks were instructed to make a full accounting of their dollar holdings and deposits in the Philippines and overseas branches and to clear all remittances on debt repayments. During the last quarter alone, the Philippines incurred a balance of payments deficit of \$800 million, much of it reflecting a sudden flight of capital.

One well-known banker in close contact with the government and international financial circles said he expects the economy to "collapse by December" unless urgent measures are undertaken. The Philippines' request for a change in its repayment schedule is the first in Asia. An advisory group of 10 banks headed by Manufacturers Hanover is to meet in New York this week to discuss the Philippines' financial position. The Bank of Tokyo is deputy co-ordinator of the meeting.

Published reports estimate that the Philippines has some \$600 million in maturing obligations in the last quarter of this year. International reserves are put at about \$2 billion. Mr Laya expressed hopes that recent austerity measures -- which include a 21.4 percent devaluation of the peso, tight control on imports and a 2 percent increase in reserve requirements of banks to 21 percent -- would avert a further downward adjustment of the battered Philippine currency. He said severe penalties were being finalized to stamp out black marketing, hoarding and "salting abroad" of hard currencies. Banks refused yesterday to sell dollars for the second straight day. The illegal black market rate of the peso to the dollar soared to 21 to one.

MARCOS ORDERS RELEASE OF 25 MORE DETAINEES

OW181017 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The president has ordered the release of 25 more detainees, most of whom are facing charges of subversion or illegal possession of firearms.

The release order is based on the recommendations of armed forces chief General Fabian Ver and concurred by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Among those ordered freed from detention are (Modesto Pasano), (Pepito Serrano), Filemon Alunday, (Cynthia Ting), and (Bienvenido Gorina).

There is a need for more peace and order councils in the provincial, city, and municipal levels to assist in the maintenance of peace and order throughout the country. PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief General Fidel Ramos underscored this need in a speech during the seminar conference on the Five Pillars of the Administration and Justice in Batangas City over the weekend. In his speech, Ramos stressed that the maintenance of peace and order is not the task of law enforcers alone. Ramos said the responsibility is also placed in the hands of prosecutors, courts, correctional institutions and the community as a whole.

OPPOSITION LEADERS WILLING TO TALK TO MARCOS

OW181045 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] the opposition umbrella group, today expressed willingness to hold a dialogue with President Marcos. UNIDO leaders, led by former Speaker Jose B. Laurel and former Senator Salvador Laurel, reacted today to newspaper stories yesterday which reported an ongoing attempt to set up a possible dialogue between the president and the opposition through initial talks between a KBL [Kolusang Bagong Lipunan] group led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and a composite opposition group led by former Speaker Laurel.

The Laurels today denied they were contacted for such a possible dialogue, but they said they would take part in it as long as their conditions are met, which include choosing their own representatives, making the issues for discussion specific, and that the dialogue must pave the way toward a caretaker government. KBL Batasang spokesman (Jose Tumbogan) told KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News in reacting to the UNIDO condition, the opposition should not impose obstructions to any movement in the spirit of reconciliation.

Assemblyman (Tumbogan) pointed out the opposition condition on a caretaker government becomes baseless, as he put it, in view of the clear constitutional provisions for government transition.

On this morning's UNIDO conference, details now from Jose Carlos:

[Begin Carlos recording] At a press conference this morning, UNIDO President Salvador Laurel and his brother Jose, former speaker and president of the Nacionalista Party, described as without basis published reports that a government panel and an opposition group is said to hold a dialogue.

They said UNIDO and the Nacionalista Party have not been informed nor contacted about this dialogue. The Laurels said if there should be a dialogue, the opposition must select its representatives and not Malacanang. They also told newsmen that the opposition was not against national reconciliation. At the same time, Salvador Laurel said the opposition finds the proposed elections by district or province acceptable. However, their other demands must be met among them, the purge of the old voters list of fake and fictitious names and a more independent Comelec [Commission on Elections] body. For KBS News, Jose Carlos. [end recording]

MUSLIM CONGRESS TO SUPPORT MARCOS' LEADERSHIP

HK190711 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] A Muslim congress will be held, starting today, in Zamboanga City to support the leadership of President Marcos. Region 9 chairman (Albert Ulama Sugung) disclosed today that some 2,000 local Muslim leaders, scholars, students, and ulamas are expected to attend the meeting to demonstrate their gratitude to President Marcos for what he has done to improve the lot of Filipino Muslims. Correspondent (George Ismail) has more:

[Begin recording] Chairman (Sugung) added that the congress will submit a resolution to the president as an official stand that the Muslims support the present administration and proclaim loyalty to the chief executive. He also added that since the inception of the new order, the administration has taken a remarkable achievement in substantially uplifting the general well-being of the Filipino Muslims. [end recording]

BATASANG OPENS DEBATE ON ELECTION REFORMS

OW181309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] The Batasang special session this evening opened debates on election reforms proposed by the ruling party.

Being discussed in the special session are the elimination of the regional constituency and bloc voting. The Batasang has to act as a constituent assembly to approve these amendments and incorporate them in the 1983 election code, and Joel Barotilla has it updated.

[Begin Barotilla Recording] Instead of regional representation, it was decided to have provincial representation in the Batasang. This means election by province, and this would be of great advantage to opposition parties and candidates short of finances. They need only to campaign in a province, whereas regional representation means campaigning for votes in several provinces. The Batasang will also eliminate bloc voting to give a better chance to opposition candidates. Once these amendments have been approved, they will be submitted to a national plebiscite within 90 days for ratification by the people. During yesterday's caucus at Malacanang, the president stressed the importance of these amendments. [end recording]

[Begin Marcos recording] I take all these resolutions to be -- as you have read -- the writing on the wall. My belief and faith, in what we are doing, is such that I have said, these are things that I am willing to die for, but I do not intend to die. [end recording]

[Begin Barotilla recording] Two other constitutional amendments will be considered by the Batasang. These are the extension of the terms of Supreme Court justices beyond retirement at 70 years of age and limitations in manner of acquiring public lands to enable small farmers to acquire such lands. With the opening of the special session, the Batasan is also expected to redesignate Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino and Filemon Fernandez as Batasang representatives in the new Aquino slaying fact-finding board. [end recording]

The Batasang nominees will first have to meet with the nominees from the private sector to choose who from the seven members will be the chairman of the fact-finding board. This procedure was emphasized today by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino. Tolentino, whose draft decree was the basis of the president's decree creating a new and independent fact-finding board, indicated his reluctance as being a part of that board, although he stressed he would accept the chairmanship challenge if that would be the call of the moment.

[Begin Tolentino recording] I would like to be excused for a member of this board, and I want to explain this board to Speaker Makalintal and to the president if I can meet them this afternoon. However, if I feel that the pressure to serve in this board is something that would outweigh the personal considerations that I might accept the chairmanship of the board, if I am so elected by the other members of the board. [end recording]

SCHOOLROOMS ABANDONED UNDER TERRORIST THREAT

HK190059 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Schoolteachers assigned in the terrorist-infested hinterland barangay of some southwestern Cebu towns have abandoned their class rooms.

Because of threats from the terrorists, some of the, believed to be New People's Army rebels, the teachers have evacuated to safer places in the town proper and on the high-ways.

The threats, reports said, were written on the schools' bulletin boards. The terrorists have also circulated to list of people marked for death, the reports said.

Constabulary soldiers and militiamen belonging to the 344th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company in Southern Cebu have been sent to the southwestern Cebu towns of Alcantara, Ronda and Moalboal to hunt down the terrorists who have been killing people in the mountain barangay of these towns for still unknown reasons.

However, Brig. Gen. Alfredo S. Olano, Region 7 PC commander, said the terrorists were reported to have broken up into small groups to avoid detection and elude arrests.

More than 10 people, including innocent farmers, have been killed by them or have simply disappeared in the last few weeks. Some of the victims were found headless in the bushes in the mountain barangay of these towns 90 kilometers south of Cebu City.

The terrorists numbering more than 30 are reportedly equipped with long arms, including Armalities and guns of World War II vintage.

They are said to be remnants of a bandit gang led by Eber Temblor, the killer of Alcantara Mayor Demetrio Romero. Temblor was later captured by the PC and shot dead when he tried to escape with a gun he had wrested from a PC soldier.

SULTAN WARNS AGAINST IDEAS OF SECESSION

HK180022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] A Lanao sultan warned yesterday against linking the problem of national reconciliation and justice with the idea of secession. Sultan (Sabdullah Ali Pagasum) of the royal house of (Baloy) issued the warning in reaction to threats of some Muslim leaders that they would link up with the Moro National Liberation Front unless, they said, national reconciliation with justice is speedily effected. The Muslim leaders made the threat in a manifesto they issued on October 8.

Sultan (Pagasum) said that none of the signatories of that manifesto purportedly representing the 5,000 Muslims in the country and the 19 royal houses of Mindanao and Sulu is a sultan. He said his sultanate is seeking a meaningful dialogue with President Marcos on ways to advance the Muslim cause. He said: I believe the Muslims' voice must be heard if this nation is to remain whole; but it must be a sober and honest voice.

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